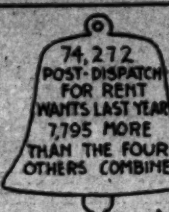


AS  
CLEAR  
AS  
A  
BELL.



LET YOUR  
WANT RING  
OUT THROUGH  
A SUNDAY  
POST-  
DISPATCH  
AD TO-MORROW

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With Associated Press News Service.

VOL. 67. NO. 198.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1915—10 PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT

NIGHT  
EDITION  
FINANCIAL MARKETS  
SPORTS

## FOREIGN DIPLOMATS WILL QUIT MEXICAN CAPITAL IN A BODY

Decision Is Reached Following Stories of Hunger and Possible Plunder in the City—Appeal Made to Carranza to Permit Supplies From America to Go In—Possibility of an Allied Expedition Discussed by Some.

By Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, March 6.—The foreign diplomatic corps in Mexico City has decided to leave in a body. Dispatches telling of the decision were received here today by European diplomatists and forwarded to their home governments.

## FIRE DESTROYS NORMAL SCHOOL AT WARRENSBURG

All Buildings at State Institution Except Gymnasium Burn; Loss \$500,000.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., March 6.—The Warrensburg State Normal School here was destroyed by fire early today. All buildings except the Dockery Gymnasium were burned. The loss is estimated at \$500,000, with an insurance of about \$75,000, according to the board of regents.

With the exception of the University of Missouri the Warrensburg State Normal School was the largest of the State educational institutions, having 200 students enrolled. The main building was erected in 1871 and from time to time additional buildings had been constructed, the latest being the Dockery Gymnasium, erected in 1910.

Aid Asked of Nearby Cities.  
The fire was first discovered in the west side of Science Hall and an alarm was given. Within a few minutes the flames swept through that structure and the administration building, east into the main building and south into the auditorium and domestic arts building. All these structures are built in an "L" shape. The Dockery Gymnasium and the manual arts building, which were detached, were saved.

Frantic appeals were sent by telephone to Sedalia and Kansas City for aid in fighting the fire, but these calls were canceled when it became evident the school was doomed.

While the fire was raging President Hawkins of the school announced to the frightened students assembled that school would open as usual Monday morning. At 9 o'clock citizens assembled at the Courthouse in mass meeting and decided to commandeer every church edifice, hall and public building in the town to continue the school, would open as usual Monday morning. A committee of seven was appointed to co-operate with the Board of Regents, faculty, the Legislature and students in taking care of the situation. The committee members are Judge Nick M. Bradley, Prof. J. H. Scarborough, Jesse J. Culp, E. N. Johnson, J. R. Grinstead and Postmaster W. A. McBride.

Governor Calls Joint Session of Appropriation Committee.  
JEFFERSON CITY, March 6.—Upon receipt of the news of the destruction by fire of the Warrensburg State Normal School today, Gov. Major conferred with Senator Wallace Crossley of Warrensburg and as a result a joint meeting of the Committee on Appropriations of the House and Senate of the State Legislature was called to be held early next week.

It is believed that appropriations to rebuild the school will be recommended. There was no insurance on the normal property, it was asserted here.

## EX-SALES MANAGER ENDS LIFE

Edgar Bergman, 36 Years Old, Takes Acid in Room.  
Edgar Bergman, 36 years old, formerly a sales manager for the Rice-Six Dry Goods Co., killed himself with carbolic acid this afternoon at the home of Mrs. William F. Griffith, 1264 Maple avenue, where he was a boarder.

Bergman had been in failing health for more than two years, and during the greater part of that time he had been unable to work.



Why Experiment

with dubious plans when so many other merchants have found the open door to success is the

## POST-DISPATCH

A summary of advertising placed in four St. Louis newspapers Friday shows an excess for the "One BIG Newspaper" over the combined totals of its three nearest competitors.

Post-Dispatch, 70 Cols.  
Globe-Democrat, 69 " Republic and Times Combined

Circulation Last Week:  
Daily, except Sunday, 181,912  
Sunday, 356,493

## FIRE ON LINER TOURAINE FIERCE, SAYS MESSAGE PASSENGERS AND CREW REPORTED TO BE SAFE

### MINES SWEEPED FROM 16 MILES OF DARDANELLES

Work Continues Under the Protection of the Allied Warships, Which Are Keeping Up a Steady Bombardment of the Forts on the European Side.

LONDON, March 6.—According to the Daily Express, it is reported that the Dutch steamer Noorderdyk, a Holland-American Line freighter, which was to return to Rotterdam with broken machinery, after having sailed for the United States, has been torpedoed in the English Channel.

PARIS, March 6.—The Dardanelles have been cleared of mines as far as Chamak Kalesi, about a third of the distance through the straits, says a Tense dispatch to the Petit Parisien, dated March 5.

The mine workers are working under the protection of the allied warships, which are keeping up a steady bombardment of the forts on the European side.

The distance through the Dardanelles to the Sea of Marmora is 47 miles.

### ALLIES' ATTACK IN WEST IS NEAR

Approach of Spring Will Make Possible Soon Great Campaign Under Preparation for Months.

LONDON, March 6.—The end of the thirty-first week of the war and the first signs of better weather conditions after a hard winter find the allied armies in the western theater nearing readiness for that concerted onslaught on the Germans, in the preparation for which Gen. Joffre and Field Marshal Sir John French have been doing so much spade work during the last months.

From the sea through the dunes of Flanders to Arras, in France, the British and Belgian armies appear to have withstood successfully all the attempts of the Germans to break through their lines, while from Arras to the snow-topped ridges of the Vosges the French continue to win slowly forward. This is especially true in the Champagne district, although the skillful German commanders exact a heavy price for every step gained in this section.

Here the French hope their efforts soon will result in freeing the city of Rheims from the attention of the German howitzers.

Allies Are Optimistic.  
The unqualified optimism with which, judging from the trend of the comment in the London newspapers today, the approaching gigantic struggle is regarded in Great Britain, France and Russia, can be attributed largely to the

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

### NO BULLET HOLE IN DEAD EX-MAYOR'S OUTSIDE CLOTHING

Coroner Starts Inquiry Into Fatal Wounding of Col. Walker of Louisiana, Mo.—Ante Mortem Statement by Him Called Injury Accident.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

LOUISIANA, Mo., March 6.—The bullet from the revolver of Fred Wilkins, which caused the death Thursday of Col. Allen M. Walker, a member of Gov. Major's staff and former Mayor of Louisiana, entered his body 2 1/2 inches below the waist line and did not pass through his coat, vest or trousers, according to Dr. J. H. Hendricks of Bowling Green, Coroner of Pike County, who yesterday took possession of Walker's clothes and examined them. The bullet, the coroner said, passed only through the shirt and union suit worn by Walker.

The shirt was powder burned. The bullet entered the lower part of the abdomen, the coroner says, an inch from the hip bone, and its course was horizontal from left to right.

Coroner Hendricks impaneled a jury yesterday and accompanied by prosecuting attorney T. E. McGinnis of Bowling Green, went to the Walker home, 1201 Tennessee avenue, and viewed the body. Anticipating he might have difficulty in obtaining the clothing, he took along a subpoena duces tecum, but it was not necessary to serve it. On the coroner's demand the clothing was turned over to him. After examining it in the presence of the jury and the prosecuting attorney, the coroner took it with him to Bowling Green. It will be used as evidence at the inquest, which is to begin Monday.

Testimony will be taken of the two men Tuesday evening, when the shooting occurred. One of the witnesses will be Roy Longner, ticket seller at the Huntington depot. He says Wilkins went to the depot about 7:30 p. m. Tuesday, accompanied by Walker. Between 7:30 and 8 o'clock Walker, after walking back and forth in front of the Eagle moving picture theater, across the street from his office, entered, but remained only 15 minutes. O. F. Wallace, proprietor of the theater, says that was the only time Walker entered the theater that night.

Ras Pearson, Walker's attorney, says he will produce a woman who shook hands with Walker in the theater 15 minutes before he was shot.

Different Stories About Shooting.  
There are different statements about the time that Walker was shot. Persons who were at the Elks Club when Dr. J. W. Crawford was called to attend Walker say it was 9:30 p. m. Pearson says it was earlier. At 8:45 o'clock Walker stopped his automobile in front of L. M. Seollinger's restaurant, at 421 Georgia street. It was headed east. He bought four sandwiches, brought several bottles of beer inside, wrapped them in paper and tied a string around the bundle. He sat as it was eaten, then day and the saloons were closed. He had borrowed the beer.

He left, carrying the beer and sandwiches, and drove east toward Fourth street. Seollinger did not notice whether Walker or his negro chauffeur was driving.

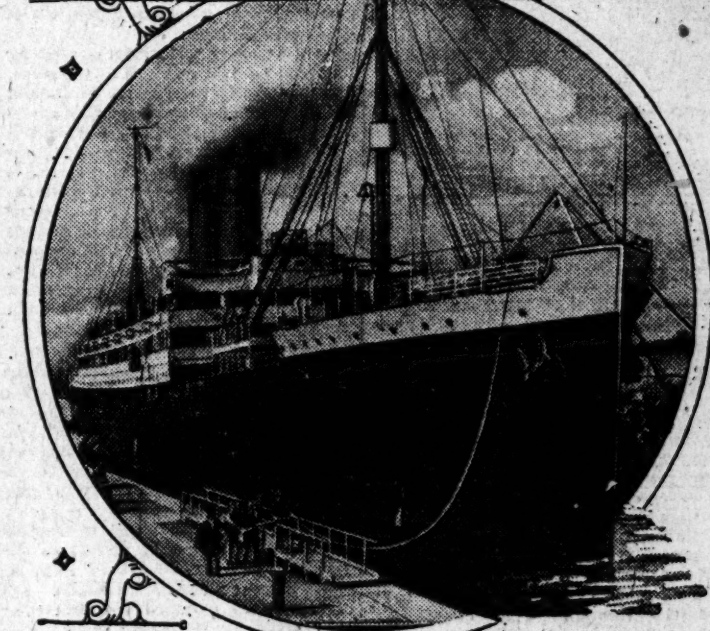
George Pettibone says that between 9 and 9:30 he saw Walker going east on Third street towards Georgia street, in the general direction of his office on Main street, near Georgia street. Pettibone said, "How do you do, Allen." He said there was a man with Walker, holding him by the arm. Pettibone did not recognize this man.

Will Brazier saw two men at about the same time and place and recognized them as Walker and Wilkins. He says Walker was bent over, with his hat bent and drawn low and his shirt front crumpled. Brazier said Walker looked like he was all in. Wilkins' home is on Third street, about three blocks north of Georgia street.

When Dr. Crawford was called from

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

### Ship on Fire and Map Showing Its Location on Atlantic Ocean



### \$10,000 CLAIM FOR LOSS OF ONE EYE IS BEFORE ASSEMBLY

Patient Charges Ammonia Was Thrown Into His Face at City Hospital.

The claim of B. E. Strode of 6783 Vermont avenue, a steam-fitter, for \$10,000 for injury to his eyes resulting from a bottle of ammonia having been thrown into his face to subdue him at the city hospital a year ago, is being investigated by the House of Delegates. Strode has caused to be introduced in the assembly a bill appropriating \$10,000 for his relief.

The claim disclosed that Strode was sent to the city hospital Feb. 25, 1914, suffering from paresis and alcoholic psychosis. He was powerful physically. He broke loose in the observation ward and was breaking up the beds and tearing out the plumbing fixtures when the hospital attendants attempted to subdue him. William Ahrens, one of the attendants, threw the ammonia in his face, it was charged.

Strode lost completely the sight of one eye, and the other eye was injured. Ahrens and another attendant were dismissed from the hospital service.

Strode's claim for relief was rejected by City Counselor Baird on the ground that it was excessive. The House of Delegates will adopt a resolution at its next meeting asking for the appointment of a committee to make a thorough investigation.

The House of Delegates last night passed bills allowing the following claims: Three thousand dollars to Mrs. Mary Moriarity, whose husband, Patrick, was asphyxiated in attempting to rescue a fellow workman from a sewer manhole in Forest Park; \$250 to Policeman Charles H. Snyder for defending himself on a charge of manslaughter; \$3000 to Mary Moran on account of injuries resulting from a fall down an elevator shaft at the city hospital; \$1000 to Julian H. Coff, a city lineman who fell from a pole and broke his leg; \$1000 to William Henry Carter, a janitor, who fell when washing windows at the city hall and broke both legs; \$500 to Bernard Poetker, who was injured in a runaway; \$250 to Eugene P. McGill, who was struck by a Water Department automobile, and \$500 to Thomas Studd, who was hit by a Fire Department automobile.

To sell boats, launches and machinery to an advantage, and real estate at a profit, use Post-Dispatch Wants.

### YOUTH, DRIVER OF AUTO FIRED ON BY POLICE, GIVES UP

Lloyd Brooks Pinnell, Student, After Denial, Admits He Was in Car With Two Girls.

Lloyd Brooks Pinnell, of 4834 McPherson avenue, a St. Louis University student, walked into the Norvstead avenue station about 10 a. m. today and surrendered to Capt. Hess, saying he was the driver of the speeding automobile at which Patrolman Stoell fired two shots near Broadway and Olive street at 11:30 last night.

Pinnell gave his age as 18. Earlier in the morning he had told a Post-Dispatch reporter he was 19. He was sent to the Juvenile Court detention house on charges of speeding and running past a street car while it was taking on passengers.

The speeding automobile caused considerable excitement in the downtown district last night. Several policemen saw it whizzing by and attempted to stop it. It was first observed going east on Olive street, headed toward the river. Then it came west and almost ran over several passengers who were boarding a car at Broadway.

After commanding the driver to stop Patrolman Stoell fired two shots at the machine. Each bullet shattered a spoke in a wheel, but the machine kept on going after swerving onto the sidewalk in front of 513 Olive street. Stoell noted the license number and the machine was thus traced.

Early this morning Pinnell denied he drove the machine and said someone must have used it for a joy ride after he turned it in at a public garage at 11 p. m.

When he surrendered Pinnell told Capt. Hess he was accompanied on the night ride by Miss Nell Greenwood of 4619 Washington boulevard and Miss Ruth Eitman, whose address he said he did not know.

4 MEN KILLED BY RANDOM SHOTS FIRED IN THE STREET

BRUNSWICK, Georgia, March 6.—Four men were shot and killed and five others seriously wounded here today by Monroe Phillips, a lumberman, who fired at random on the street. Phillips himself was killed by a policeman, who sought to arrest him.

## FRENCH SHIP, BOUND NEW YORK TO HAVRE; CARRIES NEARLY 300

Giant Steamer, With 81 in Cabins and Steerage, and Crew of About 200, Burning 1200 Miles From Her Destination—Five Vessels Going to Her Aid—Carries Great Quantity of Supplies for French.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Maritime circles have received word that the passengers and crew of La Touraine are safe.

LONDON, March 6.—The steamship La Touraine, bound from New York to Havre, is afire at latitude 48:06 north and longitude 20:14 west, about 1200 miles from her destination, according to a wireless message received here. Five steamers have gone to the assistance of the La Touraine the message said.

The message telling of the fire was received by Lloyd's from the wireless station at Valentia, Ireland. In addition to giving the position of the La Touraine it stated that the steamers Rotterdam, Swannore, Cornishman, Arabic and others were going to her assistance.

La Touraine has aboard 33 first cabin passengers and 43 in the steerage. Among the first-class passengers is Paul Faguet, general agent of the French Line in this city. She carries a crew of about 200.

A message from Queenstown says that the fire on La Touraine "is fierce." Otherwise this message is a repetition of the one received by Lloyd's from the wireless station at Valentia, Ireland.

The London office of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, which owns La Touraine, is without special information concerning the vessel.

Dispatches received here by Reuter's Telegram Co. from Dublin and Belfast say that no reports concerning La Touraine have been received at either of those cities.

## 84 Passengers and 200 Crew on the Burning La Touraine

NEW YORK, March 6.—When

La Touraine sailed away from this

port last Saturday she had aboard

84 passengers, of whom 33 were in

the first cabin, the remaining 43 being

in the steerage. Among the passengers

were a number of doctors and

nurses, all graduates of the French

hospital in New York, on their way to be

attached to the new war hospital at the

Chateau de Passy, near Sens. Funds for the

hospital unit were supplied by Mrs. W. J. Fitzgerald, an English woman

living in New York, who contributed \$100,000.

The vessel was one of six big liners to leave this port the same day,

the sailings being the heaviest recorded here for some time.

At the local offices of the French line it was said this morning that

no information regarding the Touraine had been received. Maritime circles

here received word from abroad that all the passengers and crew were safe,

but this information was not confirmed here.

On board the Touraine were 4394 cases of cartridges intended for use in

the European war.

The crew numbered approximately 200. The vessel was under command

of Capt. Causin, it was said, with M. Gaillard as second captain.

Two wireless operators, Messrs. Sagot and Vidmunt, were aboard.

Stored away in the vessel's hold was the ammunition, which caused

keen apprehension as to the vessel's fate when it became known that a fire

was raging aboard. While no record was kept as to the tonnage of this

portion of the cargo, it was estimated that the shipment contained, at the

very least, half a million rounds and possibly several times this much.

Wireless stations along the Atlantic seaboard directed vain queries

through the air to the burning ship and the little fleet of rescuers reported

to be around her. While the crackle of the spark from powerful stations

here it was thought could be heard by steamers in the Atlantic as far away

as the Touraine, the wireless plants aboard those steamers were too weak

to send back their answers. All news of the Touraine's fate, it was thought,

would have to come from the other side of the Atlantic.

La Touraine was heavily loaded when she steamed out of the harbor

last Saturday. In addition to the 4394 cases of cartridges, she carried 139

### Post-Dispatch Man on Ship Going to La Touraine's Aid

NEW YORK, March 6.  
US ROEDER, a staff correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the New York World, is on board the steamer Rotterdam, one of the ships which is going to the aid of the burning liner, La Touraine.

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

AS THE CAMERA SEES THE PANAMA EXPOSITION SHOWN IN ROTO-GRAMS TOMORROW'S SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH



## THREAT OF CUT IN STATE FUNDS USED IN PRISON FIGHT

Letters From House Chairman Led Institutions to Fear a 20 Percent Reduction.

### OFFICIALS GO TO CAPITAL

Some Apprised by F. S. Tuggle That Proceeds of Convict Labor Was Essential.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 6.—The methods which are being employed by administration leaders in the House to continue the contract system of leading convict labor came to light today, when a Post-Dispatch reporter obtained a copy of a letter sent out to all officials in charge of State educational and eleemosynary institutions, by Representative F. S. Tuggle, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, in which he warns them that unless the Legislature votes to extend the contract system he will have to reduce the appropriations for their institutions 20 per cent.

Heads of the various institutions fled to Jefferson City yesterday, in response to Tuggle's letter, to interview their representatives on the convict labor problem.

Tuggle is an Administration Man. Tuggle is a staunch supporter of the contract system and has led the fight in support of the administration bill on the floor of the House.

His letter is regarded by Senators and Representatives who are opposed to the continuation of the system as an effort to bring pressure upon members who come from counties where the State institutions are located and compel them to support the continuation of the system, and as such is resented keenly by them.

In response to the letter, Dr. W. S. Dearmont, president of the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau, hurried here to see Representative Bridges of Cape Girardeau County, who is a Republican and is standing with the other members of his party for the abolition of the contract system.

Charles R. Pratt, president of the Board of Managers of the State insane asylum at Farmington, came to see Representative Gray of St. Francois County, who is also a Republican and opposed to the contract system.

Warning Is Sent Out. In his letter to these men, Tuggle told them that the Republicans, voting as a unit, and some of the Democrats voting with them, indicated that these members preferred to reduce the appropriations for their institutions rather than to extend the contract system.

"I won't let you see the letter," said Tuggle, when asked about it, "but I can tell you what it contained."

"I simply asked the heads of the institutions on which items they could best afford to stand a reduction. If we had to reduce their appropriations."

"Did your letters say anything about the continuation of the contract system?" he was asked. "No," he replied.

"Did the letter refer in any way to convict labor legislation?" was asked. "They did not," said Tuggle.

Text of One of Letters. The letter written by Tuggle to Dr. W. J. Hawkins, president of the Warrensburg State Normal, reads as follows:

Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Warrensburg, Mo. Dear Sir: I am inclosing herewith a part of the appropriation bill applying to your institution, showing the amount that the committee has decided upon. Will you kindly indicate to me in the near future where, if it should become necessary, we may make a cut on your budget to the extent of 20 per cent of the total amount of your appropriation? This proposition will be determined by what action the Legislature may take on the pensionary question. The committee has decided upon the appropriations for the next biennial period, on the basis that the pensionary will be maintained on practically a self-sustaining basis. If the Legislature does not see fit to restore the pensionary to a self-sustaining basis, it will then be necessary for our committee to cut the appropriation for your institution, along with that of other institutions, to an amount depending upon whatever per cent the pensionary is taken from a self-sustaining basis.

I very much hope that such a cut will not have to be made, but the situation at present is far from satisfactory, and the attitude of Republicans, voting as a unit, and some of the Democrats voting with them, would indicate that they would prefer a cut of this kind upon your institution, rather than an extension of the contract system at the pensionary. Yours very truly, F. S. TUGGLE.

The letter brought responses from practically every educational and eleemosynary institution in the State.

Legislators Are Impoverished. Officials of the various institutions began to communicate immediately with their Senators and Representatives, by wire, letter and in person.

As rapidly as their communications reached here, they were informed that the appropriation bill had passed out of conference of the Senate, and that he would be unable to reduce their appropriations, even if he wished to do so. The bill is now before the House for enactment.

Dr. Dearmont, Mr. Pratt, and Dr. J. L. Eaton, president of the Board of Managers of the tuberculosis sanatorium at Mount Vernon said the letters which they received were almost exactly like the one written to Dr. Hawkins.

## Colonel on Governor's Staff Who Died From Bullet Wound



A. M. WALKER.

not intend to go to Clarence when he bought a ticket Tuesday afternoon and that Walker knew that he was in Louisiana during the evening and Wilkins knew that Walker knew it. Wilkins were together before the shooting.

Walker Made Statement. Walker's statement to Pearson was that he had gone uptown to wait until it was time to call for his mother-in-law, Mrs. Eliza Jackson, who was out calling, and went to his office to sign some letters. Wilkins, he said, came in and sat down. Walker was sitting in a swivel chair at his desk. Wilkins showed him his revolver. Walker took it in his hands and after examining it, was handing it back when his chair tipped back and the weapon was discharged.

"There is no question in the world," Pearson says, "that the shooting was accidental, and at the proper time and in the proper manner everything will be explained."

Pearson says he does not know where Walker's automobile was when he was shot. He says the lunch and beer can be explained. He complains that enemies of Walker are busy, but declares he will do nothing to clear up the mystery until Walker is buried.

Negro Was Sent to Get Car. Guy Ridd, a negro, proprietor of a garage, said that about 9 p. m. Tuesday, Wilkins came to his place and asked him to get Walker's car, which was standing at the Mercantile Bank corner, and bring it to Walker's office. Ridd said that while he was trying to get the car started, two men from the Elks Club came along and told him Walker had been shot.

William Brazier of 417 North Fourth street, says that about 9:30 Tuesday evening he saw Wilkins and Walker together on Third street. Wilkins, he said, appeared to be supporting Walker, who appeared "all in." and Brazier says he thought there must have been an automobile accident in which Walker was injured.

Only one person has been found who heard a shot Tuesday evening. A man standing at the Planters Hotel, a block from Walker's office, says he heard a shot, but could not tell from what direction it came.

Coroner Hendricks and Prosecutor Bennett say that a thorough inquiry will be made.

Col. Walker was about 45 years old and married, but childless. Wilkins is about 25, married and the father of three children. Both men were in the real estate business and were looked upon as friends.

Mother of Two Children Healed. Miss Josephine Brumfield, matron at the Bethesda Home, 2631 Vista avenue, has asked the police to look for Mrs. Mary Cook, 19 years old, who disappeared Feb. 5 from the institution, leaving her two children in care of her attendants. Mrs. Cook had said she was going to obtain employment in a cafe on North Broadway.

Wilkins was taking the weapon from his office to his home and stopped in Walker's office and they were examining it when it was accidentally discharged. Wilkins made no statement then and has made none since.

Ras Pearson says that when he went to Walker's office after 10 o'clock Wilkins began speaking to him about the shooting and advised Wilkins to keep his mouth shut. After Pearson and several others had gathered at the office Walker said, according to Pearson: "If anything serious happens to me, I want you all to know that it was purely accidental and I am in no way to blame."

Wilkins went home with Walker and stayed all night with him and was at Walker's home much of the time until Walker died at 3 p. m. Thursday.

Wilkins refused to talk. He referred a Post-Dispatch reporter to Pearson. The latter says Wilkins did not intend to go to Clarence when he bought a ticket Tuesday afternoon and that Walker knew that he was in Louisiana during the evening and Wilkins knew that Walker knew it. Wilkins were together before the shooting.

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## WENNEKER, BOUND FOR OREGON, SAYS HE LOST \$50,000

Former Head of Candy Company Here Who Disappeared Interviewed at Salt Lake.

### SEEKING FINANCIAL AID

Denies He Left Wife Penniless, Will Return After Two Days in Portland.

Charles F. Wenneker, president of the Million Population Club, and until recently president of the Blanks-Wenneker Candy Co., whose departure from St. Louis last Wednesday caused much speculation as to his whereabouts, was interviewed by a Post-Dispatch correspondent on his way to Salt Lake City, Utah, yesterday afternoon.

He said one of his reasons for leaving St. Louis was that recently he lost more than \$50,000 in cash through investments in steel stocks.

Wenneker said he was on his way to Portland, Ore., to seek financial aid from friends there. He denied he had left his wife without means in St. Louis, but described himself as "practically penniless."

Sent Telegram to Newspapers. Later in the day Wenneker sent this telegram to St. Louis newspapers from Winnemucca, Nev.:

Am on my way to meet a wealthy friend, in response to a telegram, who formerly lived in St. Louis and is desirous to come to our city again. It's a question of buy or sell control of the business. My temporary financial embarrassment will not cause the loss of a cent, hence I ask suspension of judgment until I return next week. Have plenty of friends in St. Louis to see me through and am not traveling under cover, but in the open. Have not seen a St. Louis paper for four days. I don't know what has been said.

Gave Interview at Salt Lake. The Post-Dispatch gathered information which gave the first clew as to Wenneker's whereabouts. It learned that he left St. Louis on a Missouri Pacific train Wednesday morning and that he told acquaintances whom he met on the train that he was going to St. Francisco.

The Post-Dispatch wired instructions to its correspondent at Salt Lake City to see Wenneker when his train arrived there yesterday afternoon. This correspondent obtained the first interview given by Wenneker since his departure from St. Louis. Wenneker said:

"The report that I am financially embarrassed is very true. About two months ago I lost upwards of \$50,000 in steel stocks. It was all cold cash I left me, financially speaking, penniless. I have plenty of securities that are solid investments aside from real estate in St. Louis, but I have been unable to realize anything on any of these securities and have been pushed for money. That is one reason why I resigned the presidency of the candy firm."

On Way to Portland. "Another is that I did not feel justified in holding that position in face of the financial trouble that I knew was coming upon the firm. I am now on my way to Portland, Ore., to seek financial aid from friends there. I will remain in Portland for two days and will leave there and go directly to St. Louis. When I left St. Louis, I was accompanied by several of my friends at the station to see me off and I freely discussed with them the object of my visit to Portland. I also talked with several of the legislators just prior to my departure."

"It is preposterous to say I left my wife penniless. She has everything she needs and always will have it."

Tells of Loss of \$50,000. "I talked with several of my friends who are powerful in the financial world there. They told me that when I left St. Louis, I was accompanied by several of my friends at the station to see me off and I freely discussed with them the object of my visit to Portland. I also talked with several of the legislators just prior to my departure."

"I had been using other remedies without success until I got a box of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and a cake of Cuticura Soap and Ointment with marked success. I had a severe itching and burning around my mouth which I spread all over my face and it broke out in little blisters that got rough. I nearly cut me crazy some days."

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## Big French Liner Afire 1200 Miles Off French Coast

Continued From Page One.

rapid-fire guns and a varied assortment of supplies for the allies' commissaries, both foodstuffs and clothing. Twelve hundred tons of her cargo consisted of uniforms, cloth for uniforms, sweaters and hosiery for soldiers in the trenches. There were 1500 cases of machinery aboard as well, many hundred wagon wheels and 275 bars of silver. In addition there was a large assortment of foodstuffs.

La Touraine, a steamer of 3378 tons, under the command of Capt. Causin, is one of the older transatlantic liners, having been built in 1891. Since she was launched La Touraine has played an interesting part in the history of ocean travel. She arrived in New York Oct. 28, 1913, with 42 persons which she rescued from the Uranium liner Voltourno, which burned at sea with the loss of 132 lives. Capt. Causin was one of the first commanders of rescue steamers to get a boat over in the heavy sea to aid in the rescue work. The captain and crew were decorated with medals for their bravery on this occasion. It was the captain of the La Touraine who warned the ill-fated Titanic of the presence of icebergs in her course.

Once before the steamer was threatened by fire, when flames were discovered in the staterooms while she lay at her dock in Havre, Jan. 21, 1908. There were no passengers aboard and the damage was not serious. She was withdrawn from service for a time in 1907 because of serious damage to her machinery. The discovery was made just before she was due to sail from New York. On another occasion a member of her crew was killed by the bursting of a steam pipe.

When the European war began the entire carrying capacity of La Touraine was reserved for Americans struggling for passage home from France. She arrived in New York Dec. 18, 1914, 36 hours overdue because of hurricanes she encountered. High seas swept her decks while the passengers were battered down below.

The steamer is 520 feet long with a beam of 56 feet and a depth of 34.8. When she was built everything was put into her that would make a ship fast, and her appointments were luxurious, even in the light of the magnificent ships built in more recent years. She has 17 cabins de luxe and 36 special rooms. An odd feature of La Touraine is the naming instead of numbering of the passageways on which the cabins open. That on the starboard side is the Rue du New York and on the port side Rue de Paris.

She has been practically rebuilt in some parts a time or two since starting in commission, and was at one time called the most beautiful ship coming to New York.

The Touraine has had her share of troubles, which pretty well ran the gamut of ocean perils. She has barely missed icebergs and derelicts, and in January, 1903, caught fire at her dock in Havre, much of her decks and her saloons being ruined. She was out of commission a year.

In 1896 it was reported she and the Lucania came within 600 feet of collision in midocean in a fog. In 1897 she lost her propeller and had to be towed into Havre. In 1899 she came near hitting the water-logged and abandoned British bark Sidarta while speeding toward New York. In March of last year she was partly disabled by broken machinery at sea and arrived in New York about five days late with 550 passengers.

La Touraine was among the first ships to reach New York with refugees after the outbreak of the European war, and since then has carried thousands of reservists to France from this port. She was one of the first ships to start to the aid of the Belgian relief ship Camino, disabled 300 miles off Halifax last January.

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## BUSH TO RESUME HIS TESTIMONY IN RATE HEARING

Missouri Pacific Head Says Road Cannot Meet Demands of Public Without Increase.

### J. W. LUSK TO BE WITNESS

F. J. Wade Tells Interstate Commerce Commission There Is Much Idle Money.

CHICAGO, March 6.—More high officials of Western railroads were to be heard before Interstate Commerce Commissioner William M. Daniels today, in support of the claim of the Western roads that higher freight rates are necessary on certain commodities.

Benjamin F. Bush, president of the Missouri Pacific road, was ready to resume his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission today, in support of the claim of the Western roads that higher freight rates are necessary on certain commodities.

James W. Lusk, one of the receivers of the Union Pacific road, was to follow. After the general argument is completed, the question of rates on the special commodities involved is to be considered in detail.

War Not Alone to Blame. Bush, in his testimony yesterday, said his lines would be unable to keep pace with the public's demands for increased efficiency unless higher freight rates were permitted.

"We believe," he said, "the bad economic conditions which have prevailed for the last 18 months, and the attendant depression of general business, have been due more to the failure of the railroads to earn adequate revenues than to any other cause. The situation may have been made more acute by the European war, but business depression was upon us with full force prior to that."

"When the railroads are prosperous they consume from 40 to 50 per cent of the basic industrial factors, and thus initiate a movement in business which quickly pervades all industries and trades. When their revenues are inadequate they are obliged in self-preservation to retrench."

"In industries which have been obliged to curtail their forces some 10,000 men, and their payrolls on that account are \$58,000 less a month than in times of normal business. The loss in wages of employees of those nine States industries would aggregate \$7,000,000 a year. The time has come when it is most vital, not only to the carriers' interest, but to the industrial and commercial welfare of the country that the desired advances should be allowed."

Wade Is a Witness. F. J. Wade, St. Louis banker, testified that owing to their poor earnings Western railroads were unable to obtain money except on high rates of interest, out of proportion to that asked from industrial corporations.

"To what do you attribute the financial depression from which the railroads are suffering?" asked Luther Walker, counsel for the packing interests, who are opposed to the increase.

"I attribute it," said Wade, "largely to the attacks of State Railway Commissions in reducing the railroads' revenues; to onerous acts by State legislatures; and to wild and extravagant charges against the railroads."

"If business conditions throughout the country are poor now, do you think it would hasten prosperity to tax the shipper?"

"It would help hasten prosperity to restore the cost of railroads. Many shippers who are now suffering from business depression would be glad to pay higher rates to improve business."

The witness said he considered the influence of the Interstate Commerce Commission over railroads was good, but that many State commissions and legislatures handicapped the roads.

Legislatures a Handicap. "Don't you think it mismanagement and the selling of money and water that has hurt the roads, rather than state commissions?" asked Everett Jennings, counsel for the Illinois Public Utilities Commission.

"It's just such wild statements as you have made that has hurt their credit," replied



## GIRL WHO ENDED LIFE OFTEN SEEN IN MAYO'S AUTO

Miss Cook and Roommate Said to Have Taken Rides With Rich Manufacturer.

INQUIRY IS CONCLUDED

Coroner Will File Report That Stenographer Came to Her Death by Her Own Hand.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and New York World.  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 6.—Virginius Mayo, whose double life with a wife here, his two children and their unmarried mother, with a third but unidentified child in his Brooklyn home, became known when Lillian May Cook, his stenographer, ended her life, is not receiving reporters today. His lawyer has sealed his mouth.

"I made a damned fool out of myself yesterday in talking and I'm going to do it again," he is said to have remarked to one reporter.

His legal wife, Mrs. Mayo, remains secluded in their home. She would not see anyone, although she did consent to talk briefly over the telephone.

"I am ill and worn out as the result of the ordeal I have gone through during the last 24 hours as a result of this publicity," she said. "I fear I will have to go away within a day or so, and try to recover my health. This has been terrible."

She knew Miss Waterbury.

"Did you know Mrs. Dudley of Brooklyn, or as she was known here in New Haven, Miss Waterbury?" Mrs. Mayo was asked.

There seemed to be something of scorn in her voice as she replied:

"I don't know any Mrs. Dudley, though I did know Miss Waterbury."

Asked if she cared to say anything about her husband's double life, his house in Brooklyn, or his children by the Waterbury girl, Mrs. Mayo answered:

"No, I am interested only in my own household, as anyone will tell you who knows me."

She said she had met Lillian Cook, the girl who killed herself, and added:

"So far as I know, she was a perfectly good, nice girl."

Coroner Eli Mix today completed his investigation of the circumstances surrounding the death of Miss Cook. The coroner said he would file a report on Monday stating that Miss Cook came to her death by her own hand and that she alone, therefore, was responsible for her act.

Mayo Will Not Testify.

Virginius Mayo, employer of the young woman at the time of her disappearance, more than a week ago, was instructed to disregard a subpoena requiring him to appear before the coroner on Monday.

An official connected with the investigation said that the physicians who had performed the autopsy upon Miss Cook had found certain conditions, one of which might have indicated preparation for an operation of some kind, but nothing that would positively establish a cause for the young woman to go to a lonely spot in West Rock Park and send a bullet into her heart.

The same official was responsible for the statement that Frank Cook, the father, had told the coroner during his examination yesterday that his daughter had been dependent for more than a year.

Two chums of Miss Cook—Miss Wilson and Miss Hull—have testified before

## Typist Whose Suicide Is Being Investigated and Unmarried Mother of the Children of the Man in Case



LOIS DUDLEY.

Coroner Mix. Just what they told him is kept secret. Coroners in this State must, under the law, hold star chamber hearings, but in a general way it is known what they said.

Miss Hull said she had frequently seen Miss Cook near Miss Wilson and in one or another of Virginius Mayo's automobiles.

"Often, about dusk or in rainy weather, the two girls would return from the factory in one of the machines owned by their employer," she volunteered, "but that was a privilege I understand that Mr. Mayo extended to all his employees. He was not with the girls when they returned to their home at the Y. W. C. A. in his car."

Heard He Took Rides With Girls.

"I have been told, although I do not know this to be true, that Miss Cook and Miss Wilson at times took rides in the suburbs with Mr. Mayo. I never heard of any other men being with them. I never saw him with either one of the girls at any time."

"If they did take rides they could not have gone very far, for we close the Y. W. C. A. at 10:30 o'clock and neither Miss Cook nor Miss Wilson was ever out later than that hour."

Miss Wilson told the coroner it was true she and Lillian Cook had, on a good many occasions, used one of their employer's motors, but that all the office girls, in unpleasant weather or when they had been working well into the evening, were sent home by motor.

One of Mayo's intimate friends told the Post-Dispatch correspondent today that this was quite true and that Mayo owns 14 machines altogether, more than half of which he keeps here in New Haven, and that he has been extremely liberal in allowing his friends and employees to use them.

MRS. DUDLEY TELLS OF LOVE FOR MAYO

By Licensed Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, March 6.—"I love Mr. Dudley with all my heart and my faith in him is implicit. No matter what anyone says I will never believe that he was in any way responsible for this terrible tragedy, or that any act of his caused poor, little Lillian Cook to take her life. I will stand by him until the very end and will do all in my power to help him in his trouble."

Mrs. Lois Waterbury Dudley, the young mother of two of Virginius J. Mayo's children, sat in the modest, little reception room of her home, 546 Fourth street, Brooklyn, and in a hesitating, almost bewildered manner told a Post-Dispatch reporter the story of her relationship with Lillian May Cook and Mayo.

Although early in the interview she had reluctantly admitted that James Dudley and Virginius J. Mayo were the same person, she never once referred to him as Mayo. It was always "Mr. Dudley" or "My husband."

Asks for News of Case.

"I have steadfastly refused to see any reporter because I thought it would displease Mr. Dudley to have me talk for publication," she explained. "I would not have come downstairs if I had any idea a reporter was here. I did not hear the door bell ring. Now that you have seen me, won't you tell me is there any news? I have not heard anything and the suspense is maddening."

"I would never give up my darling babies. They are my very life. All I have are my children and in them I have found my only happiness. I love Mr. Dudley and I know he is fond of me, but my children are my life. And I have been happy with them in spite of everything. Every day I have taken them to the park and played with them, and we all dance about here in the house together and romp."

Speaks of Third Child.

"Please do not ask me about the third little one. Sufficient to say that I am not her mother. I adopted her when she was very little and I have cared for her as I have my own children."

"It has been reported that she is your dead sister's child and that Mr. Mayo is her father, also. Is this true?" asked the reporter.

"Please do not ask me such questions," said Mrs. Dudley. "I simply cannot answer them. I cannot tell you anything about this little darling. I love her as dearly as I do my own, but I cannot say a word about her. Whatever Mr. Dudley says is all right, but I shall not give out any information unless it is of the public's anyway. Why cannot we be left alone?"

"Would I marry Mr. Dudley if his wife divorced him? How silly. Of course I would. That would be too great happiness I fear ever to come to me. I love Mr. Dudley with all my heart and I would marry him tomorrow if I could."

about our private affairs. What has



LILLIAN COOK.

Photo Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.

NEW PRESIDENT PROCLAIMED FOR NORTH PORTUGAL

LONDON, March 6.—Gen. Antonio Xavier Correia Berreto has been proclaimed President of the Republic of Northern Portugal by a congress of Democrats, who have been in session at Lamego, according to a dispatch received here today by the Fabra News Agency from Madrid.

This news reached Madrid by way of Badajoz.

The course of the republic of Por-

tugal since its establishment five years ago, following the assassination of King Carlos has been marked by political dispersion and strife. Reports of Royalist agitation from Lisbon have been more or less frequent, and these latter have been succeeded by indications of another movement, the Democratic or radical, which in the last few months has showed itself very strongly opposed to the existing Republican Government.

Press Service Bill Is Killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 6.—The House of the Indiana Legislature yesterday voted unanimously to indefinitely postpone the newspaper bill which provided that all press associations operating in the State furnish service for all who desired it and that the press associations be placed under control of the Public Service Commission. The bill had passed the Senate.

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WOMEN OF U. S. AND THEIR SISTERS IN LONDON

The committee of American women, whose war relief fund has already established a splendidly equipped soldiers' hospital and presented the Government with six motor ambulances, are now supplementing their humane work with a relief scheme for unemployed women and children.

Everywhere the women are aiding and assisting the surgeons and field hospitals in caring for the sick and the wounded. The women of the United States are always ready to aid wherever there is misery and suffering.

MRS. B. F. DICKOVER, Route 4, Utica, Ohio, writes: "I had painful times for a number of years and for the past three years was so bad that life was a misery to me. The doctors told me I would have to go to a hospital before I would ever be better. A year ago this Winter and Spring I was worse than ever before. I wrote Dr. Pierce, telling him how I suffered. He outlined a course of treatment, which I followed to the letter. I took two bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' and a fifty-cent bottle of Dr. Pierce's Smart-Weed, and have never suffered much since. I wish I could tell every suffering woman in the world over what a boon Dr. Pierce's medicines are. There is no

use wasting time and money doctoring with anyone else."

Thousands of women in the United States after years of misery and suffering from the complaints peculiar to their sex have been restored to perfect health by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is a woman's medicine, that contains no alcohol, is made with pure glycerine from medicinal roots, and its ingredients are not kept secret, but are printed on every wrapper.

When a girl becomes a woman when a woman becomes a mother are two periods of life when health and strength are most needed to withstand the pain and distress of nature caused by severe organic disturbances.

At these critical times women are best fortified by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, an old remedy of proved worth that keeps the entire female system perfectly regulated and in excellent condition.

Mothers, if your daughters are weak, lack ambition, are troubled with headaches, lassitude and are pale and sickly, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is just what they need to surely bring the bloom of health to their cheeks and make them strong and healthy.

If you are a sufferer, if your daughter, mother, sister need help, get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, in liquid or tablet form, at any medicine dealer today. Then address Doctor Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and you will receive confidential advice from a staff of specialists that will not cost you a penny. Today is the day; 136-page book on women's diseases sent free—Adv.

## JEWISH LEADERS PAY BACK CASH TAKEN BY BACK

Bank Is Paid \$500 for Check, It Cashed, Alleged to Have Been Forged.

Jewish leaders in St. Louis have agreed to make good all money misappropriated by Jacques Back, president of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and editor of the American Jew, who was ordered by them to leave the city when they learned he had misused the funds of the week's bazaar given at the Coliseum last March for the Young Men's Hebrew Association communal building fund.

Two members of the committee, who ordered Back to leave town, told a Post-Dispatch reporter today that two checks for \$250 each had been sent to the Mechanics-American National Bank to reimburse the bank for a check for \$500 cashed for Back. This check had been sent to Back for Jewish charities here by Mrs. William Barr of New York and upon it had been forged the signature of Sigmund Ezer, secretary and treasurer of the Stix, Baer & Fuller (Grand Leader) Dry Goods Co. Baer is treasurer of the Associated Jewish Charities.

As quickly as the audit shows how much of the funds of the bazaar were misused by Back, the treasurer of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, it was said, will be given a check for the amount.

Mrs. Back to Join Husband.

Mrs. Back, who still is at the Back home at 5886 Cates avenue, was informed today that as soon as Back gets work in some other city, money will be given to her so that she and her two children may join him. She said she was anxious to go as quickly as possible.

A Post-Dispatch reporter was told by Jewish leaders that Back, in getting the \$500 check from Mrs. Barr, made unauthorized use of the name of Mrs. Charles A. Stix of St. Portland place, and that it was only because of this misuse of the name of Mrs. Stix that

the money was sent to St. Louis in care of Back.

For about a month before Back was finally ordered to leave town, the man who is acting as head of the voluntary committee in charge of settling Back's financial affairs, sent a warning to all prominent Jews in St. Louis not to lend Back any money. This warning, it was said, went out just at a time when Back began trying to make wholesale loans from his acquaintances.

Reports Passed Women.

Agron Waldheim of 4222 Lindell boulevard, a member of the committee which first investigated Back's affairs, returned to St. Louis today after a fortnight's absence. He was called away while the investigation into Back's affairs was in progress. He said he had not learned how much of a shortage

## MRS. JOHNSON ASKED TO WITHDRAW SLANDER SUIT

Asserts She Is Undecided as to Course in \$40,000 Action Filed Against Stepmother, Third Wife of Former Lieut.-Gov. C. P. Johnson.

Efforts were being made today to induce Mrs. Louise Johnson of 8816 Westminister place to withdraw the \$40,000 slander suit which she filed yesterday afternoon against her stepmother, Mrs. Anne Audrey Wilder Johnson, third wife of former Lieutenant-Governor Charles P. Johnson, a lawyer of 4300 Washington boulevard.

Mrs. Louise Johnson today said her father had talked to her over the telephone, but she had not made up her mind as to whether she would withdraw the suit.

In her petition Mrs. Johnson alleges that her stepmother made remarks reflecting on her character June 13 and November 13 last.

Brother Drew the Papers.

As indicating how other members of the family view her differences with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Johnson said the slander suit petition was drawn up by her brother, Albert W. Johnson, whose law office adjoins those of his father in the Navarre Building. After the papers were prepared another attorney was

selected to file them and appear as attorney of record in the case.

Mrs. Louise Johnson formerly was the wife of Ralph Jones, an automobile salesman. She obtained a divorce about a year ago and went to live at her father's home. A short time later her 8-months-old daughter, Louise Elizabeth, died there. One of her allegations in the slander suit is that her stepmother accused her of neglecting the child.

Members of the family say there was dissatisfaction when Johnson formally adopted his present wife's three children—Bernays, Carol and Andre.

Wanted Monthly Allowance.

Mrs. Louise Johnson felt that her father also should care for her and he gave her a monthly allowance.

Mrs. Louise Johnson to a Post-Dispatch reporter she had found it impossible to get along with her stepmother and for this reason she left her father's home.

Johnson and his wife thus far have refused to discuss the slander suit. Johnson said he believed it would be withdrawn.

exists in the bazar funds, but would not be surprised at anything which might develop regarding Back's financial affairs.

Two members of the committee said attention was first called to Back's affairs by the casual inquiries of women who had charge of booths at the Coliseum bazaar and had worked hard to make a success of the affair. Several women, at times, telephoned Emil Mayer, treasurer of the enterprise, asking how the profits of their booth stood. They were puzzled by the figures he reported as having come to him from Back.

Many solutions of how to turn available articles into cash are made when the need comes by promptly making use of Post-Dispatch Wants.

## 47 MEN ENTOMBED IN MINE, 5 DAYS AGO, FOUND ALIVE

Rescuers Release Them From Brattic-Off Entry in West Virginia Shaft.

HINTON, W. Va., March 6.—Forty-seven miners were found alive today in the Leyland Mine of the New River and Pocahontas Coal Co., where they had been entombed since last Tuesday by a gas explosion. About 120 men, as far as could be checked up, were thought to have lost their lives and 73 dead bodies have been taken out. Hope for any of the remaining miners had been abandoned.

This morning rescuers in oxygen helmets came upon an entry of No. 3 mine, which had been bratticed off.

Close to the bratticwork five men were encountered alive, but in a weakened condition. They were able to walk from the mine and reported nine others were alive not far from where they were found.

The rescuers hastened their efforts and soon came upon more of the living miners, who were able to leave unassisted in most cases. When the entry had been explored a total of 47 men had been checked up, all apparently little the worse for their four days' entombment except for a somewhat weakened condition.

All haste is being made to reach the remainder of the unexplored entries in the hope that many others will be found still living.

Recipes of All Kinds for St. Louis Housewives.

The proprietors of Lea & Perrin's sauce have prepared a number of recipes for housewives. These recipes include one for chicken terrapin that may be had by clipping the firm's advertisements.

Besides the recipe for chicken terrapin there will be found a dozen or more suggestions for dainty repasts. It is the object of the Lea & Perrin firm to put forth these recipes in their advertisements in such an attractive manner as to make them a part of the housewife's scrapbook.

## They tame all weather

Why be subject to the caprices of the weather? Why let your mental and physical states, as well as your earning powers, be subject to the alternating rawness, chill drafts and zero snaps, until you feel that with the shortcomings of your old fashioned heating equipment the house seems roofless? Why not make your own climate in the home, no matter how fickle or fierce the weather, by flooding the house at any moment with cozy, genial comfort at the turn of a radiator valve?



## AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS

living by making your home a brighter, healthier, happier place in which to live. These outfits keep the house warm from eight to twenty-four hours on one charge of fuel, depending on the severity of the weather; they relieve household drudgery because requiring little attention; and they scatter no ash-dust or coal-gases into the living rooms to ruin furnishings and endanger health. Their cleanliness reduces housecleaning one-half.

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators actually pay for themselves in their fuel economies and absence of repairs. They are made, throughout, of high-grade iron. There is nothing to wear out, rust out or burn out. Every feature of their construction has been tested and its value and efficiency definitely established in our big Thermal Research Laboratories, here and abroad. When put in your building we know that they will get full heating value from every pound of fuel, and deliver it to you in clean, uniform, healthful warmth and comfort throughout your home. These outfits cost no more than ordinary outfits. Accept no substitute!

No one need wait to build a new home in order to be rid of the wastes and nuisances of old-fashioned heating. IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators can be put in old buildings as well as new, large or small, farm or city. No tearing up partitions or floors, no disturbing old heating equipment until the new is ready for use.

Our free book "Ideal Heating Investments" tells much that it will pay you to know. Start today to tame the weather by making your own ideal climate, and tell us the kind and size building you wish to heat. Puts you under no obligation to buy. Act now, while iron prices are so attractive (more so than in 1914) and you get the services of the most skillful fitters! Write, phone or call today.

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators change any house into a home.

An unfailing Vacuum Cleaner—suction pipe runs to each floor. Price \$150

We also make the ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner, connected by iron suction pipe to various floors of houses, flats, schools, churches, hotels, etc. Through a light-weight hose ALL the dirt, cobwebs, lint, threads, moths, etc., are drawn with lightning rapidity down the iron piping into big sealed dust-bucket in cellar or side room. No dragging around a clumsy, inefficient portable cleaner—instead, you have a practical outfit that is part of the building—like radiator heating. Ask for catalog—it doesn't obligate you to buy.

No exclusive agents. AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Sold by all dealers.

Public Showrooms at Chicago, New York, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Buffalo, Rochester, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Seattle, Portland, Spokane, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Toronto, Montreal (Que.), London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Cologne, Milan, Vienna.

Write Department N-44 12th and Olive Streets, St. Louis

50 Neal Institutes in Principal Cities

Call or address Neal Institute, a restful "country place," located on the beautiful grounds near Country Club at Springfield, Ill., or the head Neal Institute, No. 811-D East 49th Street, Chicago.

Resinol

certainly does heal eczema

In our file of reports, covering a period of twenty years, literally thousands of physicians tell how successful the Resinol treatment is for eczema and similar skin troubles. The first use of Resinol Ointment and Resinol Suppositories stops the itching and burning, and they soon clear away all traces of the eruption. No other treatment for the skin now before the public can show such a record of professional approval.

Sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Dept. 12-5, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

"Give Me Drugs—or Death!"

Is the plaintive plea today of over three million American citizens—from the high class person who has not as yet become a "SUSPECT" to the one who has become a "human derelict"—from the use of a virulent poison—that must be HEARD and acted upon by public officials and all good citizens under the new U. S. law. Do your duty to self, family and friends by securing the benefits of the Neal Three-Day Treatment for yourself or that neighbor or friend who is using drink or drugs and needs your help.

Call or address Neal Institute, a restful "country place," located on the beautiful grounds near Country Club at Springfield, Ill., or the head Neal Institute, No. 811-D East 49th Street, Chicago.

50 Neal Institutes in Principal Cities



## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER, Dec. 18, 1878.  
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.,  
210-212 N. Broadway.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL IN ADVANCE**  
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$12.00  
Daily, only, one year, \$10.00  
Sundays only, one year, \$5.00  
Six months, \$6.00  
Three months, \$3.00  
Single copies, 10 cents  
Entered at postoffice, St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

## THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

## Post-Dispatch

Circulation  
Last Sunday:  
**356,493**

Equalled Only by  
THREE SUNDAY Newspapers  
in the UNITED STATES

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

## Pay Up, Please!

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
In the city of St. Louis there are about 600 men indebted to me in sums from \$25 to \$5000 whose present address is unknown to me. Their aggregated indebtedness to me will amount to over \$10,000, exclusive of interest. Will you allow me the use of the Post-Dispatch to reach these men with a proposition, viz: If they will go to the Belgian Consul in St. Louis and pay to him one-half of their indebtedness to me, taking his receipt for same, I will credit their notes for the amount of said receipt and their payments may stand as a contribution of theirs to empty mouths of women and children, yes and little babes, whose futile efforts to extract nourishment from a fountain from whence all sustenance has flown, would bring tears to the eyes of anyone whose heart was not dead to all the senses of pity or humanity.

Oh, if the people of America could only see as I have seen the terrible destitution of these poor people upon whom the blight of war has fallen with pitiless hand, I know it would move them to quick and effective action. C. M. CARSON.  
London, England, Jan. 20.

## The White Banner of Christ.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
Could the international flag discussion not be settled by us raising the flag we claim above all others? A white flag with Christ thereon. This flag, with harmony, has raised above the flag of every civilized country. Remember the monument of Christ on the two South American boundaries? The greatest peace and blessing, it is claimed, followed the erection of this monument. Tallahassee, Fla. MRS. A. MUSTAIN.

## Anti-Farmway Reasons.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
I have close-by property which will be heavily taxed for the proposed farmway if carried. Yet I have so far signed no referendum and have declined to subscribe to expenses of opposition. I am, therefore, fairly impartial. I do not agree with Mr. Lionberger. If the improvement can be made in a just and considerate manner, I will risk it. But the many people who own no real estate, and those not directly affected, are unthinking in their blind advocacy. Let us consider a few points:

1. A parkway which is rather near our railroad and manufacturing valley is not so very "central," and reminds some of us of the dead failure in St. Louis result of the much exploited (40 years ago) Forest Park boulevard of ambitious width—too far south, and now lined with stables, factories and cheap flats for half its length, and only lately paved. Some of our best real estate experts have advocated taking a half block strip on the south side of Olive street, which would indeed make a "central" parkway and wide enough.

2. Why should our city try to make money out of these who, by the present plan, will have to pay most of the cost? That is, while the rich city can easily borrow money to pay its share by bond issue for 20 to 30 years at 2 to 4 per cent interest, those to whom it looks to pay by far the larger part are asked to pay 6 per cent interest on the installment, and with only six years to do it in. It is a real mistake to give only as much time to pay such very large installments as this great project will call for in many cases, as for the far smaller street paving taxes, for instance.

3. I call your special attention to the fact on the authority of the Post-Dispatch in its real estate columns of last Sunday, very prominently stated that money lenders are already refusing to renew, or demanding reductions of loans on places affected by the parkway project. Should it not be realized that many owners face threatened loss or confiscation? Hundreds of owners have mortgaged on places in the district most nearly affected. There was a panic in 1907, now, with the great war following, lasting into eight years, and rents have been much depressed all this period. Six years time is too short for such special taxes on unimproved property. If it can be changed to 20 years at 5 per cent interest, the owners would have their anxiety relieved, money lenders would not be afraid, and much opposition would be dissipated. The difference between the low rates of interest paid by the city and 5 per cent, would be ample to cover cost of administration.

Some people seem to think all property owners who carry mortgages on their places merely wish speculators, to be punished. But who builds St. Louis structures? What office buildings have been put up without a loan? Borrowed money rebuilt Chicago after the great fire. Do we wish to discourage enterprise and withdraw work from mechanics?

The assumption that quick rise in value will protect every property owner taxed for the parkway is gratuitous. All such great projects drag through years and months, and the owner's property is depreciated.

## CALL OFF THE RAILROAD LOBBY!

If the bill increasing the railroads' 3-cent passenger maximum is defeated at Jefferson City it will be the railroads' own fault.

A formula for the surest way of killing even the most meritorious legislation could be made up from the methods by which the railroads have tried to get their bill passed. Incapable, apparently, of learning anything from the severe experience of the past, they have maintained from the very beginning of the session a resourceful and undoubtedly insidious lobby in the capital at an estimated cost of \$50,000.

They have exaggerated the probable continuance of adverse conditions created by the war, have attributed to the policy of public regulation effects unquestionably due to abnormal conditions abroad and in general have overplayed the role of victims of a merely temporary unsettling of business from which all are suffering.

Not any of the expedients exposed by the McMillan inquiry seem to have been left unemployed. The "flare-back," the personal pull, the tainted petition, the vox populi that is only the composite voices of hired promoters of legislation have all been used with as much confidence as if thorough exposure of their worthlessness had not rendered wearied public and wearied lawmakers immune to their influence.

Of what weight with sophisticated legislators is a peck of telegrams signed by the station agent's friends and associates?

How much light for a General Assembly anxiously seeking the facts is afforded by voluminous petitions bearing the signatures of men in receipt of railroad favors or hopeful of receiving them?

To afford the railroads some measure of relief until "business as usual" is restored will be wise. Possibly the effort is not yet so discredited as to be without promise. If any hope remains, the lobby should be withdrawn, the generous expenditure stopped, the distinctive champions of the railroad cause among the legislators muzzled and the fair-minded members left to decide the issue strictly on its merits according to sound judgment.

If the bill is too dead for resurrection, the roads have been given another valuable lesson on how not to do things whose high cost can be charged up to profitable experience. But it would seem that they had had enough expensive lessons of that sort in the past.

## GEORGE, THE JINK.

The name George must inevitably fall into disfavor in the British ruling family. The first four Georges had a great deal of warring of various sorts, but under George V the country is involved in the greatest war of all. Why, after nearly 100 years of comparative peace, did the British permit a King to come to the throne under the old jinx name?

George V should apply to the nearest Probate Court to have his name changed.

## NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Organization of a "reserve legion" of 500,000 former soldiers for national defense is doubtless commendable.

However, the perils against which the American people stand in chief present need of defense are not foreign but domestic.

These perils are the growing extravagance of legislative bodies and the increasing monopolization and exploitation, by a shrewd minority, of the country's natural wealth and its opportunities to earn a living.

No foreign army that ever was or ever may be landed upon American soil contained or can contain so grave a menace to the welfare of this people as the mighty army of the unemployed, scattered from ocean to ocean and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, for whom the passing winter has been a Valley Forge.

## TIED OF BEING GOOD.

The Kansas Senate's action killing all proposed constitutional amendments except one submitting initiative and referendum, and its mutilation of that one, so that if adopted it would leave the people still politically inferior to their Legislatures, seems to prove that Kansas has momentarily grown tired of being good.

## AN OBJECT LESSON FOR CITIES.

At Detroit, a project for municipal ownership of traction lines on a larger scale than has been attempted heretofore in the United States is continuing now only on the acceptance of a liberal offer to the company and approval by a three-fifths vote of a community which has had the advantage of a long education on public control of public service.

Negotiations on the part of the city and financial policies to govern after the change of ownership are in the hands of Messrs. Commons and Dodge, large automobile manufacturers, and other commissioners familiar with important business operations. For city and suburban lines included within the one-half zone, \$24,900,000 is offered the company, which is to retain possession of its various interurban lines extending beyond that zone.

An interesting feature of the deal is that the transfer, if authorized, will not call for the payment of a dollar in cash. The city, on taking possession of the system, will simply assume the payment of \$24,900,000 of the company's bonds, which will be secured on the property and which fall due at varying intervals between 1918 and 1932.

By continuing the cheap fares now charged, it is calculated on the basis of past business, that with the exception of next year and in 1921, surplus and sinking fund money will accumulate fast enough to pay off these bonds as they mature, and that by 1925 all bonds, including the \$2,000,000 refunded in 1914 and 1921, will be paid.

Most of the company's franchises have expired and the commissioners frankly admit that \$24,900,000 to move them the physical property is worth. But they are willing to pay an excessive sum to enable the city to enjoy the future benefits.

centage of the profits representing the use of the streets, which percentage will give the city a clear, debt-free title to the property after 16 years, about the life of a short-term, modern franchise.

The company's financial statement for last year affords light in which to judge of traction resources in St. Louis. It paid in interest on bonds and taxes \$1,525,953; in dividends, \$756,000, credited to the depreciation account, \$294,000; to the contingent liability account, \$50,000, and carried to surplus \$551,000.

This was not done on the 5-cent straight fares the St. Louis company exacts. On one-third of its mileage the Detroit company carried passengers for eight tickets for a quarter and on the remainder for seven tickets for a quarter.

The system will continue to pay the same rate of taxation under public as under private ownership, but, relieved of nearly \$2,000,000 payments in interest and sinking fund obligations in 1932, the city will make further sharp cuts in fares—and all brought about without the payment of a dollar in cash, simply by reserving for the public profits the exploiters used to get.

## THE ART MUSEUM ANOMALY.

The Curley resignation from the Art Museum staff emphasized the unique condition under which while the museum employees are answerable to the board of directors, the directors are answerable only to themselves. Under the State law the board is self-perpetuating. It has the power to fill its own vacancies.

This is an extraordinary situation in a democracy. There is nowhere in the scheme of republican government any place or warrant for a public institution supported by public funds, but controlled by an official self-perpetuating board. It is an anomaly and belongs to the order of autocracy.

The Art Museum is a municipal institution supported by a special tax. It is located in a public park. But its governing body is not officially accountable to the municipality or the public.

The School Board is on the same special tax educational basis as the Art Museum. What would we think of a self-perpetuating School Board?

However competent the present board may be, there is no guarantee that under its self-perpetuating power it will continue to be competent. In no other branch of public service has this policy proved good or even tolerable in the long run. In the museum staff there is now a conspicuous lack of trained and demonstrated capacity.

The fact that the McMillan bequest is contingent upon the perpetuation of the self-perpetuating system is disquieting. Although the condition of the bequest, which is far less than the city contributes annually, is not binding upon the State or the municipality and is contrary to public policy, yet such bequests create a potent influence for the continuation of the system by which the city is deprived of representation on the board regardless of its undemocratic principle or possible disastrous consequences.

## FRAMING UP ANOTHER GRAFT.

A bill is pending at Jefferson City to burden the taxpayers with the cost of a State Bureau of Dairying, to do work already well done by the State Food and Drug Inspector, and to lay additional heavy taxes on oleomargarine. This bill should be rechristened "A bill to create a lot of new jobs for professional politicians, to raise taxes and to increase the cost of food used by the poor." Then it should be voted into the legislative waste basket.

## A HIGH POETIC BATTING AVERAGE.

Even now the daughters of Zeus are busy, though March has barely begun. Nymphs seem to be guiding every pen to poetry, including that of politics. Amidst the already voluminous crop of early spring effusions we find a paean by "A Lincoln Republican" on President Wilson and the New Regime, "when Democracy regenerate rose at last into its own."

After crediting to the administration the blessed boon of harvest weather, the poet recounts in this vein:

That monopoly has weakened under pressure of the change,  
Shown in statutes that illumine banking, tariff, trade and grants,  
Kiss's chief goal their primal object, though scarce less his merchandise—  
Thine the glories, Altruism, goddess of the starry eyes!

Currency was made elastic, to expand or to contract,  
With the volume of our business, not by mercenary pact;  
Wise men sever supervising, banker's bank, the best to guard  
Creditor and debtor fairly; no more panics our reward.

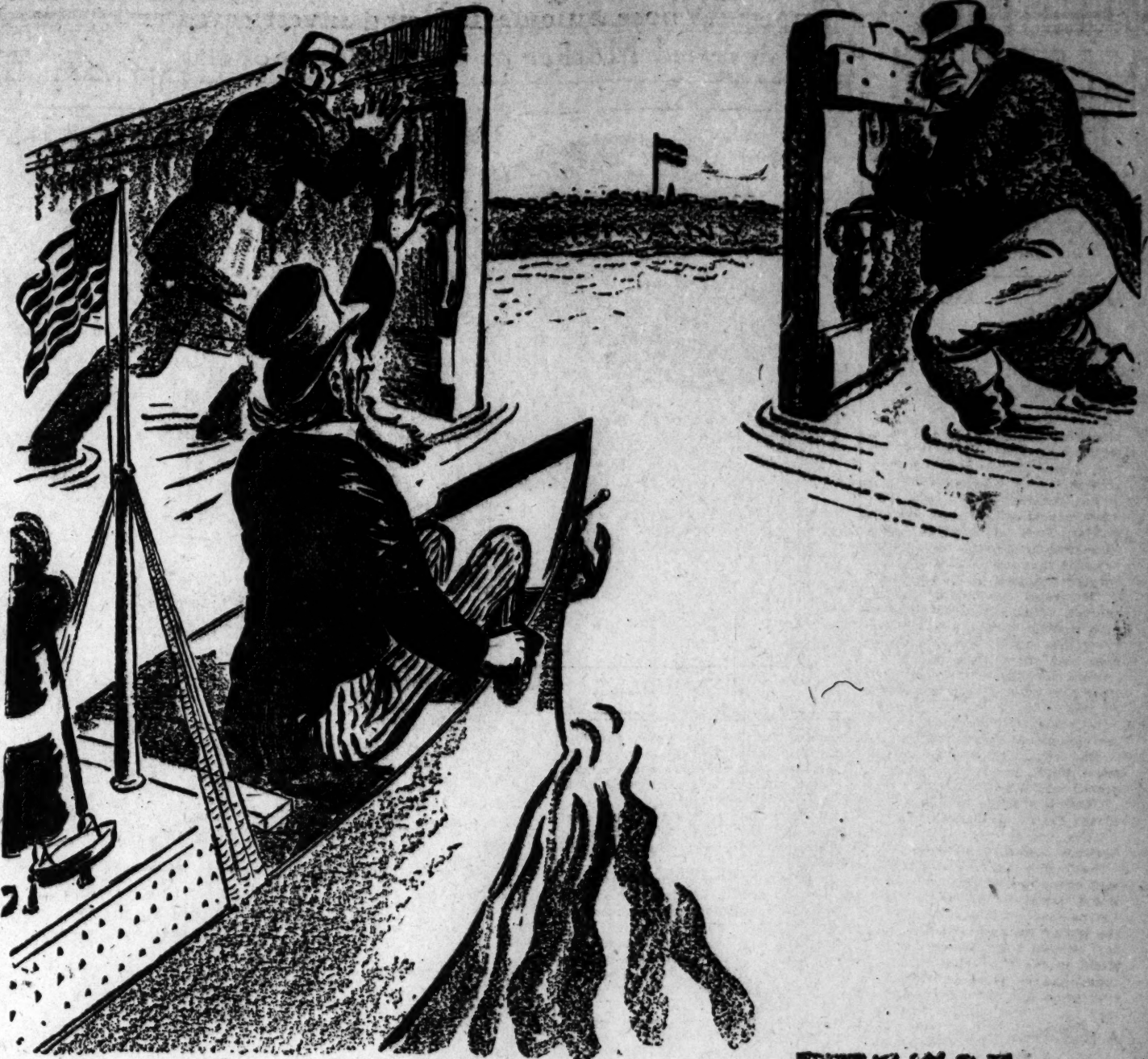
Tariff wall that frowned imposing, builded to protect the few,  
Toll exacting of the many on things made and most that grew,  
Shorn of terrors by redemption, now lets in the light of day  
On the underworld of business where monopoly works its way.

It was well to place on incomes of the many well-to-do  
Tax direct for public uses, for of incomes, not a few  
Come direct or indirectly by a special right of way,  
Privilege's road to fortune, and for this the public pay.

Thirty more verses of like excellence extol the Mexican war policy, celebrate the Panama Canal's completion, approve the Federal Trade Commission, deplore the European war, sanction our neutrality, beg Congress to take advantage of the shipping opportunity, applaud it for sitting on suffrage and prohibition, and wind up by adjuring everybody to stand by the Constitution.

May they "keep intact their charter, Ark of Covenant among; tried in peace and war the system that depends on them to save, it will serve to guard the freeman as it served to free the slave."

Permit us to take a long breath and admire a poet with a remarkably high batting average for being right. Unlike most poets who draw on their imagination for their facts and depend on intuition for their guidance, this one is not only pretty accurately informed but he gets on the right side of most issues like a statesman. We could almost suspect this Lincoln Republican of having succeeded as a Bull Moose and of now running for office on a Democratic ticket. At a time when the world is deluged with meaningless sentimentality about daffodils it is reassuring to come across an old pipe of unerring astuteness and cool horse sense.



"ONE MOMENT, PLEASE!"

## JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH  
by Clark McAdams

## LAWMAKERS.

"O F making many books" was said  
By one, I think, who's some time dead  
"There is no end." But let us pause.  
Did he mean making books or laws?

I can't be sure. It's from a book  
In which, I fear, I seldom look.  
I even can't recall the chap  
Who gave the authors such a rap.

But do you think he meant to knock  
Such men as Chambers, Wells or Locke,  
Or did he have in mind the while  
"Ole Jeff" son' City's lordly pile?

Laws good, indifferent, poor and bad  
To grind them out 's become a fad.  
Now, truth to say, I have a hunch  
He rapped this State's lawmaking bunch.

March 4, 1915.

M. M.

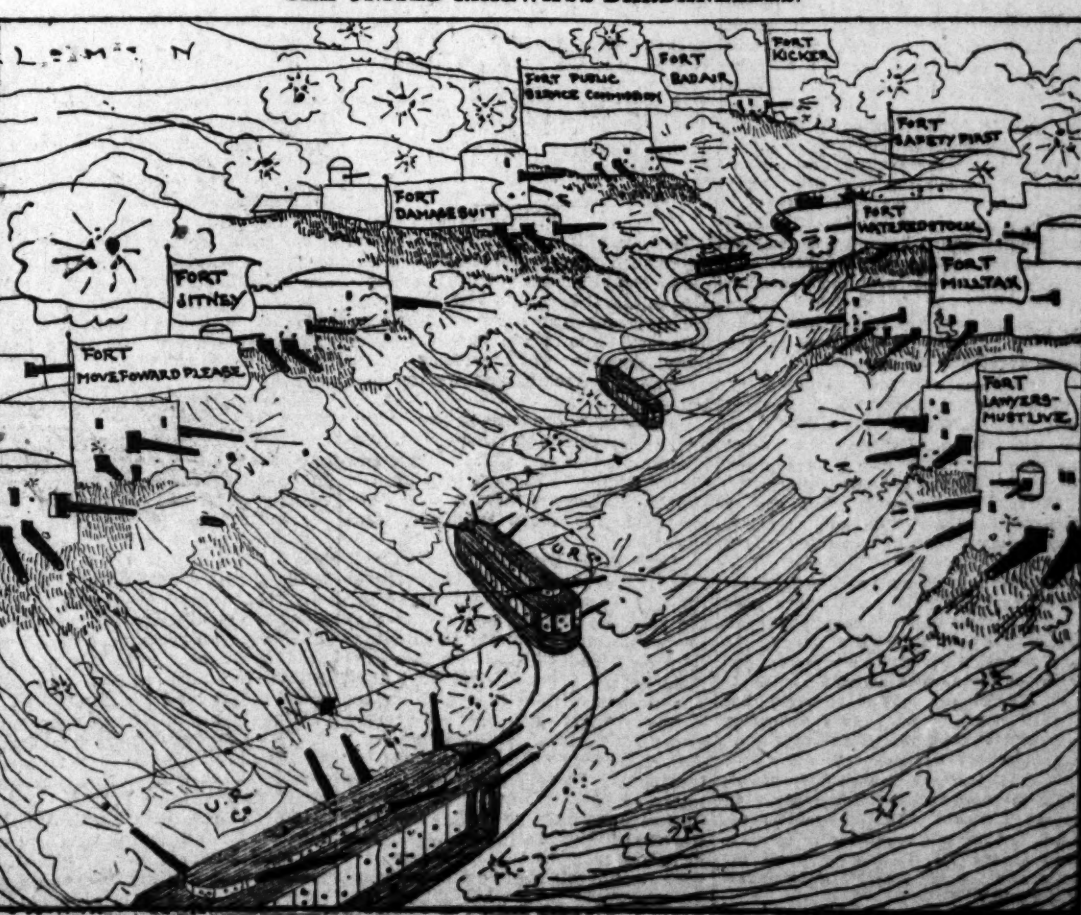
The railroads of Missouri seem to have performed the feat of spending their rate increase trying to get it. If they had accepted our advice and gone to Jefferson City in rage, instead of diamonds and special cars, they would have commanded more support in the end.

It seems that the prospect of losing Mr. Davis as Park Commissioner is not so terrifying as the contemplation of his probable successor.

The Indiana legislators who want to fix the length of bedsteads at 92 inches are probably thinking of Vice-President Fairbanks.

"Top Dog" John Bull sunk one of "Bottom Dog" Hohenrollern's submarines on yesterday.

## THE UNITED RAILWAYS DARDANELLES.



## ANSWERS TO QUERIES

Having no information bureau use do not undertake to answer by mail or telephone.

PATRON.—Omaha Exposition, 1916.  
J. A. C.—Try Public Library for Lascas.  
JANE.—Shriners' parade, May 4, 1916.  
GRAVES.—Frisco Exposition began Feb. 8.

M. J. R.—Phone Park Commissioner, municipal courts building.  
O.—Your violin squeaks because you do not hold the bow right.

M. W.—Unless rent has been paid, tenant may be sued out at once.  
KRAL.—Put enough salt into the mash of feather-pulling chickens.

OLIVER.—Watchmaker, \$9 to \$30 a week; no union in St. Louis.  
STENOGRAPHER.—Phone Efficiency Board, municipal courts phone.

ANKHOS.—Any drugist can make Goulard's lotion. See this office.  
INTERESTING.—The length of hog testicles varies from 15 to 25 feet.

A. LUELLA H.—See salt beds at this office. Your coin and geography have no special value.  
PANDORA.—Jefferson City and St. Charles saloons, under the law, must be closed on Sunday.

A. TAXPAYER.—Lay your complaint of blasting before the Complaint Board, Municipal Building.  
H. T. M.—Simply address "County Clerk, Fort Stockton, Texas County, Tex." He is the "Recorder."

CHAR.—Dog gets 25 cents worth iodine of potassium, dissolved in cup of water, then bottle. Massage with this often.

FRENCHIE.—Dilute sulphuric acid, or hydrochloric acid, would eat hole in knife blade, but how would you hold it to the spot?

F. W. C.—Body lice. Try good insect powder. Or wash with 1 to 50 solution of bleaching powder. Wash, wash, wash. 12 to 14 miles. Hatching boats, 20 to 40 feet long, 2 to 3 ft. deep.

PATRON.—Findlay is in Georgia, Illinois and Ohio. Superior is in Alabama, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska and Wisconsin. (Chief Justice, Edward D. White; Secretary of State, William J. Bryan.)

J. A. L.—An advertisement apparently offering a premium on buffalo ticks and ticks, has been published, but dealers in St. Louis are paying no premiums on those ticks. This is not an advertising scam.

LIKE TO JOIN.—We have not the names of all the young women who are going to walk to San Francisco. Please remember that San Francisco is 260 miles from St. Louis by the shortest route, which is over the backbone of the Rocky Mountains.

STAMP.—At various times statements have appeared announcing that premiums would be given for large collections of cancelled United States postage stamps, and several huge collections have been made by credulous persons, who afterwards have sought in vain for a market.

DIXON.—If boiled and skinned "old, somewhat moldy" lard fat we do for soap making. Toilet soap (by a local maker). Cut two pounds common bar soap into shavings. Put into tin gal with barely enough hot water to cover, then set pan in kettle of boiling water, and when contents are melted stir thoroughly. Add quarter pound each of borax and soda. Boil for 10 minutes, add a few drops of any scent desired. Mix well and turn into a deep dish to cool. Then cut into squares. There is no soap that will whiten the hands like this.

H. B. Q.—Next to dandruff, perhaps the most common cause of early loss of hair is heredity. Of two grains pick one male member, or all who resemble one particular ancestor, less their hair early. Dark-haired, dark eyes, dark hair, a rule, become bald earlier than those with light hair. Keep scalp clean and give it air and sunshine. To restore the hair and prevent baldness, Dr. Ellingwood recommends the use of an ointment composed of two grains pick one male member, or all who resemble one particular ancestor, less their hair early. Dark-haired, dark eyes, dark hair, a rule, become bald earlier than those with light hair. Keep scalp clean and give it air and sunshine. To restore the hair and prevent baldness, Dr. Ellingwood recommends the use of an ointment composed of two grains pick one male member, or all who resemble one particular ancestor, less their hair early. Dark-haired, dark eyes, dark hair, a rule, become bald earlier than those with light hair. 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## Lemons

Wherein, at the end, there is a scent of orange blossoms.

By H. M. Egbert.

"WELL, sir, you can take your \$2 offer for lemons to the most infernal hot climate you know—anywhere where that is!" snorted old Col. Travers over the telephone. He hung up the receiver and turned to his daughter Molly. "That second Lemaitre offers me \$2 a box for my lemons," he snorted. "I told him, sooner than come to such a price as that I'd let them rot on the trees."

"But, father," the girl protested, "you know you tried the commission agents in New York last year, and they said there was no demand for Florida lemons, and they actually sent us a bill for storage charges."

"They're all in league," the Colonel snorted. "That rascal Lemaitre wouldn't dare to offer \$2 on the tree if he didn't know that the packers and commission men hold the whip over us. But I'll let the crop spoil. I'll cut down my trees and grow pineapples—yes, sir, I'll do that!"

Molly sighed. Her father was very hot-headed and two weeks' confinement to his room, following a fall from the mare, which broke his leg, had not improved his temper.

"What is Fleming going to do?" snorted the Colonel presently.

"Why, father, as head of the Lemon Growers' Association," Molly answered.

The Colonel went off again. What he said about the young New York man would certainly not bear mentioning. Yet he cast secret glances at Molly all the while. He knew that the capacities for temper which he displayed were latent in the girl, and he had been afraid of her ever since—and respected her the more, too.

**A Bad Time for Cupid.**

ALL had gone well with the young Massachusetts man's lemon grove. He had bought it two years before and had at once realized that the packers and commission men between them held the control of the product. He had lost no time in forming a Lemon Growers' association to keep up prices.

The first year had been a phenomenal success for the organization. Even the Colonel, who hated the scheme as favoring of socialism, had been inclined to become a member. But the second year there was a glut on the market. Prices broke. Half the members fell away, anxious to make what little they could rather than sacrifice their crop for the good of the association.

The Colonel was particularly bitter against Fleming because in some way he had associated the fall of prices with the new organization's doings. As an independent he, in turn, had borne the brunt of a good deal of criticism among his neighbors. That was certainly a bad time for Fleming and Molly to fall in love.

"When Molly told her father he was furious. He stamped out of the house to his neighbor's boundary, and, seeing him at work among his trees, shook his fist at him.

"Don't you ever dare to cross my line again, or I'll set the dogs on you, and horsewhip you into the bargain!" he yelled.

Bitter recrimination followed, and tears from Molly that evening, when the Colonel told her.

"I am willing not to see John Fleming again as long as you live," she sobbed. But I won't promise to give him up, and I think you are the most hateful old man I've ever known!"

**A Week Passes.**

The Colonel chewed that over his pipe. "Hateful old man!" he was waiting for him to die to marry that scoundrel! He changed a good deal the next summer. A coldness had sprung up between himself and his daughter, and he would give a good deal to have been so proud to do so. Secretly he thought a good deal of young Fleming.

Fleming had never crossed his line. The two men passed without speaking. If Molly ever broke her promise, the Colonel knew nothing of it.

A week passed. He chafed at the illness which kept him indoors. He had obstinately refused to have his crop picked. The commission men were as bad as the packers, he swore. He would let the fruit rot on the trees, and cut them down that winter for lumber.

He knew that a second year of failure would mean bankruptcy. The \$2 Lemaitre, the packer, offered him would save him. But he was too stubborn to make the compromise of \$2.25 which Lemaitre reluctantly offered.

That was in February. On the 20th of the month a norther came sweeping down through the Middle West. When it sent the temperature of

Louisville to 10 above the Weather Bureau began to telegraph warnings. When the Colonel heard the telephone ring it marked 15 above in Nashville. Molly told the Colonel so.

"Well, got a gang and light smudges," answered Travers. "I'm going to save that crop."

"Then you'll sell, father?"

"No, I'll let it rot on the trees. But I'll have the satisfaction of letting it ripen before it rots," he answered.

The telephone rang again. It was 20 above in Jacksonville, the lowest known since the "great freeze" of '95, which put back the orange area for 300 miles southward.

"It's 27 outside, father," said Molly.

**The Mercury Goes to 26.**

ALMOST immediately Lemaitre called him up on the telephone. Col. Travers, he said stiffly, "It's 26 in Tampa. We might have time to save half your fruit with smudges if you've got a gang ready to work at my expense if you'll sell at a dollar a box."

"Confound your impudence!" roared the Colonel. "Tell him that, Molly!"

Molly softened it somewhat. But it was now 25 on the verge. Three degrees lower and the frost would nip the tender trees. Six or seven degrees, and not a lemon would be worth anything but the flavoring in the grove.

"It's too late to do anything," the Colonel groaned. "But I'm not going to let Lemaitre make a penny out of me by any of his thievish tricks. What's that in the grove, Molly?"

"Nothing, father," out and returned.

"I thought I heard a man calling. You're sure it isn't Lemaitre's gang?"

"Quite sure," she answered.

The telephone rang again. It was Lemaitre. "For the last chance, Colonel," he called cheerfully. "I can get a third of your fruit picked before it's damaged. It's 33 outside my packing house. The gang's waiting. Fifty cents a box."

Molly hung up the receiver in time to restrain her father from doing himself bodily damage in his effort to get out of his chair.

It fell to 22, to 20. It fell to 20 that night before the norther disappeared. Next morning was bright and warm. But the Colonel knew that his crop was irretrievably spoiled.

"Still, it's a comfort to know that Lemaitre hasn't got any of it," he soliloquized.

Another week he was to be allowed upon his feet. Meanwhile he learned that the frost had been general throughout the lemon districts. Prices had gone up 50 per cent. The Lemon Growers' Association had roped all the growers in the county and was doing fabulous business. The shortage had enhanced the value of the crop sufficiently to bring attention to all who had been forehand enough to save their trees by fire.

"I'd have cleared \$7000, Molly," said the Colonel wistfully to his daughter.

**"John, I'm an Old Fool."**

WHEN he was allowed out he limped toward his lemon grove. As he anticipated the leaves were withering from the upper branches. But the trunks were strong and sturdy, and the lower branches showed promise of remaining sound. The Colonel was not slow in discovering the reason. Round the roots of the trees were wrapped burlap protectors. And not a lemon remained on the twigs.

Col. Travers turned upon his daughter in fury.

"Who's been here?" he shouted. "It's that infernal Lemaitre. Where are the lemons?"

"Come here, father," said the girl. She led him into the barn. There, piled high from the floor to ceiling, were crates and crates of the fresh fruit—\$7000 worth, and not a lemon spoiled.

And in the midst of the crates, bending over them and examining the fruit, was Fleming!

The young man turned around upon the astonished Colonel.

"Sorry to have disobeyed instructions, Colonel," he said, "but you see I couldn't lose all that money to gratify a whim. So I—well, in short, the day before the freeze, when it looked as though a norther was expected, I got together a gang and clipped the fruit for you. And I believe we saved your trees, too. I hope you don't mind, sir."

The Colonel's face, which had borne a terrifying scowl, suddenly softened. There was an expression on his daughter's face which made him suddenly think of his wife, who had been dead 12 years.

"John, I'm an old fool," he said humbly. "I beg your pardon, John—come to supper tonight and we'll talk over my joining the association."

(Copyright by W. G. Chapman.)

**An English Crack Shot.**

SHOOTING was on the wing in the favorite sport of Lord Walsingham, declared to be the finest shot in England. He had a special miniature rifle constructed for the purpose of winging wasps, a feat which requires a marvelous eye and the steadiest of hands.

His lordship also holds the record for an unsurpassed grouse bag. One year, when shooting single-handed for 15 hours, he had accounted for 1070 grouse. On another occasion, with 1100 cartridges, he accounted for 842 birds, an amazing high average.

Another record is also held by his lordship. An enthusiastic entomologist, he spent years in getting together the largest collection of moths and butterflies in the world, which he presented to the nation by deed of gift in 1901. The collection is now housed in the Natural History Museum in Kensington.

The deaths in Irish workhouses during the last year included those of 27 centenarians.

## What Do Women Think of Other Women? Men Are More Tolerant and Good Natured



## WHAT DO WOMEN THINK OF OTHER WOMEN?

It is rather an interesting question, and has been raised at various times by those with a knack for provocative interrogation. Books have been written on the subject, and plays have been fashioned upon it, behind it and around it.

Even if she loves him, should a woman marry a man with a past? Should there be an entente cordiale between society and the male sinner, while his woman associate dies unhappy and unforgiven?

So far as is known, nobody ever yet has put forward reply sufficient to satisfactorily dismiss further discussion.

We may bear in mind the new loyalty among women, the sex solidarity of which we hear so much, still there isn't much foundation for the belief that there exists any new and widespread loyalty among women for women.

Men have developed a sex loyalty, which operates for the protection and encouragement of the average, not too brilliant men. It is understood that he has to go out to the world and do his work, and every other man tacitly respects his struggle. But it is only the exceptional woman worker who wins recognition for her efforts, and women are so quick to applaud her, because she is a woman, than are men.

Women are far more intolerant than men. A man will say: "This chap has always been on the level with me, and what he drinks or where he goes after dinner is no business of mine." A woman's instinct is to ferret out and pass judgment on every act of every woman friend she has.

Men know more about life and are more tolerant and good-natured about it. It is the fashion today to say that women have arrived. They haven't; they have a long way to go. What do women think of other women? There are millions in this country alone, who think nothing of them. There are millions who scarcely think at all, who don't want to think, except a very little, about their clothes and a few other intensely personal matters.

It is true that women are learning co-operation, but they are working together, not primarily for love of one another, but for the achieving of an immediate object. Eventually this co-operation will lead, of course, to better understanding and a finer camaraderie among them.

According to an Eastern woman playwright who has specifically studied the subject in several phases, it has been found that women show much more sympathy than formerly toward the woman who has strayed from the path of conventional morality. However, there still exists the matron who draws aside her skirt, turns away her head and compresses her lips, but she is the exception, not the rule. One proof of this is that one cannot interest

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Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Bores, Itch, Rash and Skin Diseases, and gives the skin a beautiful, soft and delicate texture. It has been used for the test of 25 years, and is so famous that it is now a household name. It is a lady of the house, and you will find it in every lady's toilet. It is the most recommended "Oriental Cream" as the latest of all the skin preparations.

**NOTICE**

To the Readers of This Paper Who Reside Outside of the City.

In every town and city where this paper circulates there is one druggist who has the exclusive retail agency for Vinol, the famous Cod-Liver and Iron Tonic which is being advertised in this paper every other day.

In your town look for the drug store that displays this sign on its window:

THE SIGN OF THE VINOL STORE

If you need a general body-building and strengthening tonic, or a constitutional remedy for a chronic cough or cold, read the interesting reading articles that are appearing every other day in this paper over the signatures of people who have actually been benefited by Vinol.

Remember, Vinol is always sold under the guarantee that if it should not give satisfaction the whole amount that it costs will be returned to the customers on request without question.

Look for the Vinol sign in your own town.—ADVERTISEMENT.

## When Mr. Bear Sneezed

By Mrs. F. A. Walker.

BENNIE RABBIT was a very mischievous fellow; he played tricks on his mother and father, his sisters and his brothers and all his friends. He danced about on his toes, all this going to show that Bennie was feeling in very, very good humor, and thinking hard what he could do to play a trick on somebody.

And then he thought of something and somebody to play it on. It was Mr. Bear. He had just that day awakened from his winter nap, for Bennie saw him poke his head out of his window and look about. "How is the weather, Bennie Rabbit?" he had asked Bennie. "It is fine weather, Mr. Bear," Bennie had said, "growing warmer every day."

"Then I guess I had better get up and set my house in order," said Mr. Bear, drawing his head in the window, and so it was that Bennie Rabbit thought of Mr. Bear as the one on whom to play a trick.

"Oh, Tommie, Willie, Susie, Fette, Polly, Teddie, Minnie, Harry, John," he called, and then Bennie Rabbit lost his breath calling his brothers and sisters before he finished calling off all of them. "Oh, come here, all of you!" he said when he had caught his breath again. "I have something funny to tell you."

"What is it, Bennie?" asked all his brothers and sisters in chorus.

"We will go and call on him and make him sneeze," said Bennie.

"How will you make Mr. Bear sneeze if he hasn't a cold?" asked Susie Rabbit.

"Put some pepper on his stove," said Bennie. "We can all sit near the door. Some of you can stay outside, and when he sneezes a little bit, we can say we must be going. But old Mr. Bear will be sure to think he got up too early and caught cold, so he will make himself some ginger tea and go to bed again, and we will have the laugh on him because he will oversleep."

"O-ho!" laughed all the brothers and sisters, "that will be a good joke on old Mr. Bear. Come along!" and off they ran with Bennie to get the pepper.

"Good morning," said Mr. Bear, when he opened his door and saw all the little Rabbit children, "come right in and sit by the fire. I think the weather is a little cool yet."

"Oh, some of us will sit out on the steps," said Willie Rabbit. "We think it warm; we have been up all winter, you know."

When Mr. Bear was not looking Bennie put some pepper on the hot stove and he put it on good, too. Pretty soon it began to smoke, and before Bennie or his brothers and sisters, who were inside the door, could run out they sneezed, and before they could think Mr. Bear sneezed, too.

The only thing any of them could remember was hearing Mr. Bear start to sneeze. "A-choo," and then something happened.

Rabbits went through the windows, rabbits flew to the top of the room and bumped their heads, and then came down on the floor with a bump that made their teeth shake.

When it was all over all the little Rabbit children could be seen sitting about on the ground outside Mr. Bear's house, holding their heads and asking one another what had happened.

Bennie Rabbit was in the house.

## My Wife's Husband

A Married-Life Serial Written for the Post-Dispatch by the Author of "Chapters of a Woman's Life."

By Dale Drummond.

## CHAPTER II.

SOMETIMES we would let the little maid, who had been lent with the cottage, off for the evening. Then we would get our own dinner. Jane making more mistakes than I did, but always laughing gleefully over them, never cross, even when she burned her dainty fingers.

Jane had a way of laughing at her own mistakes, as though they were of no account. I often wished she would treat mine in the same way—but not until long afterward.

I never can understand why people go to a crowded hotel or fashionable resort on their honeymoons. I couldn't have afforded it even had I wanted to. But our little cottage was so much more intimate: We were—I am sure—so much happier alone than we would have been rubbing elbows with the maddening crowd on some board walk, or in some fashionable hotel where "the dancin'" was the great attraction.

The little traits we found out about each other in this delicious intimacy; our likes and dislikes; in a spirit of fun at first, when I would discover new traits of which I had not dreamed, new desires, unusual moods in Jane. I would say:

"Mrs. Butterworth, allow me to present your husband, George Butterworth. He intends to please you, to make you happy! Sometimes he is all tangled up, but he intends to keep right on trying!"

"He had better, if he doesn't want to lose me!" Jane would reply, laughing at my earnestness, most of it. I must confess, assumed for her benefit.

"Maybe I Should Have Waited." THE month that I could spare to devote to my mooning passed all too quickly. But I, much as I was tempted, did not dare take any more time from the serious business of life or any more money from my small bank account.

Jane's stepfather was rich. I had taken her from a home of luxury and in its place had nothing to offer her save a boundless adoration and the expectations of a young M. D. who had not yet tried his wings.

After I was graduated I had a hundred left of a small legacy a rich uncle had left me, and after getting Jane, whom I had loved for years, to name the day, I had taken a little cottage in a mid-Western town, and then married her. Neither she nor I had any doubt as to my success in a profession. I would soon become famous, of course, and then we would move to a larger city where my talents would be appreciated. Until then we would live quietly in D—, neither of us realizing how hard it would be for a girl, accustomed to all that wealth and social position could give, to be com-

bits went near Mr. Bear's house after that they found out before they went in old Mr. Bear had a cold.

(Copyright by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Another Sandman Story Will Be Published Monday.

peeled to practice little economies—to live shut off from her kind. I should—as Grant Raymond told me—have waited until I had established myself, until I was sure of at least a thriving income, before I married. But I was doing that. I feared someone would carry off my darling, my incomparable Jane. So I urged her to marry me at once, and so help me by her presence, her love for me, to win out in my chosen profession.

**"The Bank Account Dwindles."** NOT a cloud darkened my horizon, not the slightest fear as to my ability to make Jane happy, as we took possession of the little cottage on the fifteenth of June, just one month after we were married.

It was great sport getting to rights; moving the furniture around time and time again, to get the best effect. Some of Jane's wedding presents looked a little out of place in their simple surroundings, especially the silver and cut glass that she arranged on a table until we could afford a sideboard and glass closet.

I had had a sign made, "George Butterworth, M. D.," and put in the front window. Jane often stopped whatever she was doing to run out and look at it.

"It makes me feel so important!" she replied, when I spoke about it. "I'm the doctor's wife, you know," preening herself.

"I know," I told her, "but so far, a doctor with no patients."

"I suppose it's wicked to wish people were ill, but I wish some rheumatic old man or woman, or someone with a lame back, or even a sore toe, would send for you," Jane said, when a week had passed without a call for my services.

"Don't get impatient, dear; it takes time for a doctor to establish himself," I told her encouragingly, yet with a sinking heart as I thought of how my little bank account had dwindled.

(To Be Continued.)

**Why We Sneeze.**

SNEEZING may be due to one of a number of causes. A bright light will cause many people to sneeze, as will the pollen of certain plants, while there are few people but will sneeze in the presence of dust.

When you have a cold the sneezing is due to an attempt by nature to cure you. She is trying to make you sneeze for the same purpose that she wants you to shiver—to generate heat, for warming the blood and preventing you from taking more cold—to help relieve the cold you have. For one does not sneeze with a nose, but with the entire body.

During the act every muscle of the body gives a jump, as it were; it goes into sort of a spasm that warms the entire system.

Paris has issued a map showing where, within its limits, the tango may and may not be danced.

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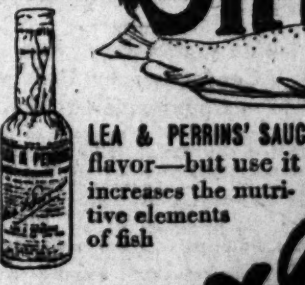
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## On Fish



LEA &amp; PERRINS' SAUCE adds wonderfully to the flavor—but use it because it increases the nutritive elements of fish.

Lea &amp; Perrins' SAUCE

COD FISH BALLS—Wash salt and fish, pick in small pieces and measure 3 heaping cups. Cook fish and onions in boiling water to cover until potatoes are tender. Drain thoroughly, add 1 tablespoon butter, 2 teaspoons LEA &amp; PERRINS' SAUCE, mix and season to taste with salt if necessary. Form into balls, coat with bread crumbs and fry in smoking hot fat. Dress and serve plain or with tomato sauce.

## POST-DISPATCH

Circulation Last Sunday,

356,493



# JIM M'CORMACK HURLS CHALLENGE AT BANT DORSEY















# The Jarr Family

Written for the Post-Dispatch  
By Roy L. McCardell.

Mr. Jarr Is Enrolled as Financial  
Angel to an Impromptu  
Relief Expedition.

MR. JARR and Mr. Rangle, accompanied by Master Willie Jarr and little Emma Jarr with their captive toy balloons, strolled down the avenue. The children were shouting in glee, running ahead and jerking the strings that held the balloons, and causing the blue and red spheres to bob up to the second story windows and to nestle under awnings and otherwise comport themselves as genuine old-fashioned toy gas balloons should, which is far from the sedentary, supine and inept manner that the balloons which are distended only by air pressure and have to be tied with sticks will do.

Mr. Jarr and Mr. Rangle had confided to each other that the business boom was on the way, but hadn't reached them personally as yet, and had discussed what probable effect holding mass meetings or writing to the newspapers would have, to prevent the wheat speculation that sent up the price of bread; and that all was well with the world except war and hard times and sickness and bad luck generally, when a shriek was heard and then a long screaming wail. The party had turned from the street to down beside some railroad tracks.

Mr. Jarr and Mr. Rangle immediately imagined that a freight train had run over the children.

"They can't be hurt," comforted Mr. Rangle. "If they can holler like that!" Mr. Jarr had by this time reached the corner near the tracks. All he could see was a small boy running for dear life in one direction and his little girl and Master Jarr screaming and stamping, but safe and unharmed on the pavement. As for trains, there were none in sight.

"My bloom!" cried little Miss Jarr. "Look at MINE! Yaw! Yaw!" howled Master Jarr, pointing upward. And there was Master Jarr's balloon with the words, "For a Good Boy," undependable by the distance, bobbing at an altitude of some fifty feet in the air. The string attached to it had wrapped itself at its lower end around a heavy wire, one of a dozen whirled between poles by the railroad track.

"Where's yours?" asked Mr. Jarr. The little girl danced up and down in rage and grief and indicated a stringy, dull patch of shriveled, dark rubber in her hand. It was all that remained of what had once been a great, big, beautiful, blue toy gas balloon with the words, "For a Good Girl," painted on it in yellow letters.

"Lazy Slavinsky did it!" explained Master Jarr, "because we made snoots at him at the store, he snuck up behind us. We didn't hear him. Ow, yow, ew yow!"

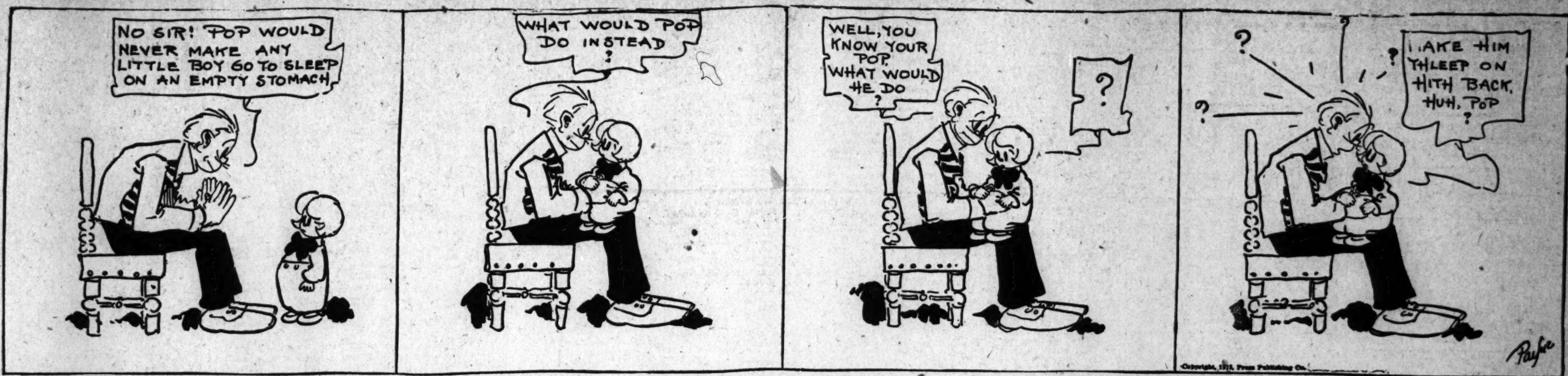
"Waw! Waw! Waw! Blagh, blagh!" wailed his little sister.

"He snuck up behind us," Master Jarr explained again. "We didn't hear him 'cos he's got on his Indian moccasins, and he stuck a knife in Emma's bloom and when she hollered and I turned and seen him I started to run with mine and he cut the string close to my hand." Several of those nondescript men who, it would seem, are permanently tempor-

## S'MATTER POP?

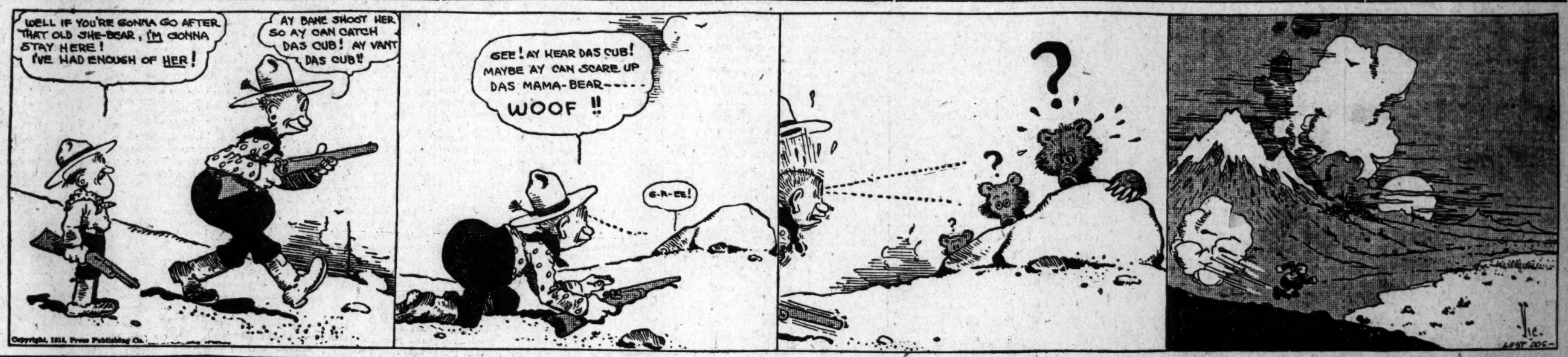
Pop's Kid Reasons It Out for Pop!

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch  
By C. M. PAYNE.



## At the Last Moment Axel Discovers There Is a PAPA Bear Also!

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch  
By VIC.



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## How to Make a Hit

A Handy Manual for Rude Persons.

By Alma Woodward.

On a Parlor Car.

FIRST: Be sure to cart along with you all the luggage you won't possibly need during the two and one-half days you are to be absent.

SECOND: Take the largest suitcase AND a satchel AND a hatbox AND two umbrellas (though you're only one), a jewel case and maybe a shawl strap. For carrying the tonnage from the station proper to the car (a distance of a block, these days, at least), give the porter a nickel and four pennies, because that's all the change you have besides several quarters and a half-dollar.

THIRD: When that porter has deposited you at your car call the porter in charge

of your car to put your things in the rack—as many as will fit. Scatter the others around the floor, mainly in the aisle, so that people coming into the half-light looking for their seats can fall over them without going out of their way.

FOURTH: Before the train pulls out, call the porter and tell him you're sure you'll want your window open, and that he'd better get a screen right away. The ventilators are all working and the day is cold. Most likely you'll freeze to death when you get started, but while you're still in the shed insist upon the screen.

FIFTH: Ask him what the electric button is for. When he tells you it's to call him use it the minute he gets out of sight.

SIXTH: As the train pulls out ask the man next to you if he has the CORRECT time. That will get his goat, on the dot, because his watch, by god, hasn't lost a minute in 13 years! When he's given you the time, ask him for a timetable; and when he hands you the timetable, ask him what time the train's supposed to get there.

SEVENTH: Decide that something that's at the bottom of the stack in the rack contains something that you must have immediately. Pull down the smaller things on top, until one of them grazes the bald head of your neighbor and another falls into his lap, knocking off his glasses, en route. Keep on apologizing until he stops reading his paper and gets up to help you.

EIGHTH: After that excitement has subsided and he is just about to begin sawing his first cord of wood, tap him gently on the shoulder and ask what bridge that is and whether there have been many accidents on the road lately. Tell him that you have a cousin who had his collarbone dislocated in a collision once

and what he got out of the company didn't even pay for the bandaging.

NINTH: Three-quarters of an hour before you're due to arrive at your destination begin to take down your things for good. The train lurching slightly and you not over steady on your pins will cause you to slam your long suffering fellow passengers in the head, shoulders or knees with different articles of

baggage, but don't get discouraged; you still have a piece of resistance to spring. Miss your purse! (This always makes a tremendous hit.)

TENTH: After the porter has whisk-broomed you ask him if he has change for a dollar. Then hand him the bill and tell him he need give you only 56 cents.

(If you follow these hints carefully you'd better find another road to come home on.)

Copyright 1915 Applied Press

Sweeping the Stakes.



"Your dog won de prize, didn't he?"

"Sure, he won two uv 'em—Bessie Schmidt's blue hair ribbon an' dis odder dog."

Copyright 1915 Applied Press

Children Cry for Fletcher's

## CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children—Experience against Experiment.

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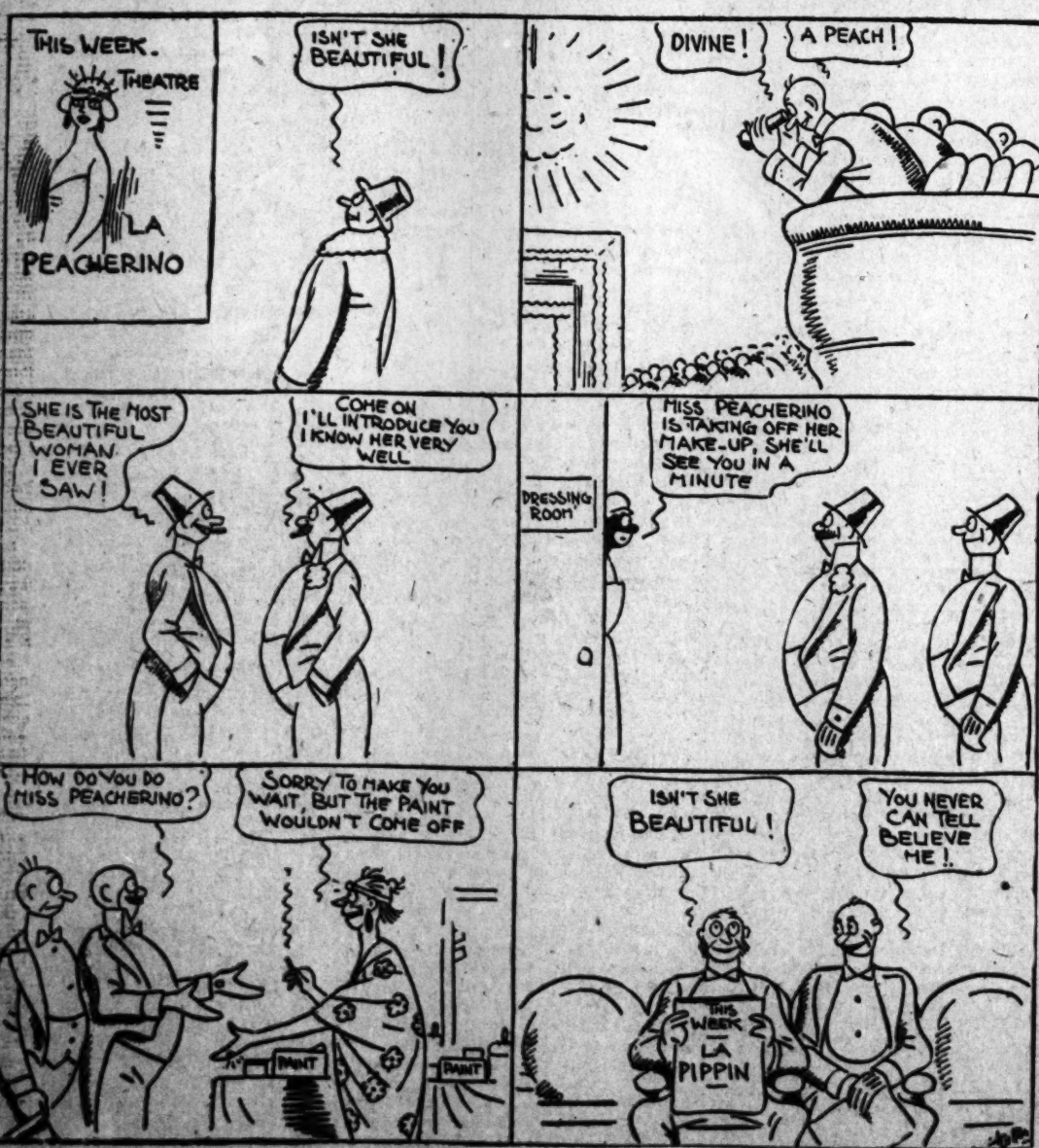
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## You Never Can Tell

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch  
By MAURICE KETTER



## SAFETYGRAM

FROM THE  
ST. LOUIS UNION BANK

CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$5,000,000.00

FOURTH AND LOCUST

Savings Message No. 10

ST. LOUIS, March 6, 1915

Safety Seeker

St. Louis

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PRACTICAL ADVISER